The Outlook

NOVEMBER 12, 1919

TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS

Our subscribers have now received the issue of The Outlook for October 29, the first one, owing to the printers' strike, which we have been able to print since the issue of October 1. The issue of November 5 we were unable to manufacture, because it was impossible to get pressmen loyal to the National union, with which The Outlook in common with other periodicals produced in New York City is working in harmony. With this issue we hope to renew regular publication, although even this issue is not printed on the presses which ordinarily do our work. The controversy between the local unions in New York City and the National organization is not yet completely settled, but a large enough number of men in the printing trade have signified their willingness and desire to abide by the rules and regulations of the National union to make a resumption of printing in this city possible to a limited extent. Certain groups among the press feeders and compositors are still "unreconciled," but it is hoped and believed that a general settlement is at hand on the basis of arbitration, which is the principle for which the employing printers and publishers, including The Outlook, have been contending all along. There may still be some delays and difficulties, but we hope that from now on our readers will regularly receive their copies of The Outlook.

We wish to express our sense of peculiar indebtedness to our contemporary, "The Literary Digest," and to its printers, The Publishers' Printing Company, on whose presses both this issue of The Outlook and that of October 29 were printed, these presses being manned by loyal trade-union pressmen who are members in good standing of their National organization. This generous aid from a contemporary is an illustration of the fact that the spirit of partnership can prevail even in a competitive business. We must also add a word of appreciation to our own compositors who remained with us and set the type of these issues at a time when there was considerable social pressure brought to bear to have the typesetters of New York City give up their work in sympathetic support of the misguided members of the pressmen's local unions.

THE OUTLOOK COMPANY.

THE WEEK

THE COAL-MINERS' STRIKE A CONSPIRACY

WHEN four hundred thousand soft-coal miners drop their tools and cease working, the whole country begins to feel the effect. Train service in some places is curtailed, factories begin to lessen production, some towns are lightless, and households find themselves short of fuel. It is not always practicable to provide great reserves of coal in all parts of the country, and even if it were it would not be economical to leave great quantities of mined coal piled up if production regulated according to the Nation's need could be insured. When, therefore, the great coal strike began on November 1, it was necessary for the Government to take prompt action to reduce to a minimum the consequent disturbance of the Nation's life.

Among the measures taken by the Government has been the resumption of the Fuel Administration, which had ceased to function though it had not been abolished, the re-establishment of priority regulations by which the supply of coal was diverted to essential industries, and the seizure of coal in transit for the use of the railways on which the whole industry of the Nation depends.

Besides these attempts to ameliorate the consequences of the strike, the Government has taken measures to break up the strike itself. This is not because the Government has taken either side in the controversy between the miners and their employers, but because the Government holds that the strike is in violation of the Food and Fuel Law, and that the law is still in operation because the emergency which it was enacted to meet still continues.

For this reason the Government at once instituted proceedings to enjoin the leaders of the strike and the miners themselves from carrying out the strike order. As a result of those proceedings a temporary restraining order was issued which was later followed by an injunction issued by Judge A. B. Anderson, of the United States District Court in Indianapolis. This injunction, issued on November 8, was very sweeping. It not only prohibited, as did the temporary restraining order, the officials of the Mine Workers' Union from doing anything to continue the strike order in effect, from issuing instructions to carry out the details of the strike, or issuing messages of encouragement to the strikers, or distributing strike benefits, but also contained a mandatory part ordering the strike officials to call off the strike. Judge Anderson was very severe in denouncing the strike. In his remarks to the attorneys he declared that it was a simple controversy as to the meaning of a contract, with the miners on one side and the courts, Congress, and the Executive on the other side.

Whether the mine workers' leaders would attempt to disobey the injunction and lay themselves open to punishment for contempt of court was, as we went to press, apparently undecided.

WHAT ORGANIZED LABOR SHOULD REMEMBER

The American Federation of Labor has issued a carefully prepared statement justifying the coal strike and condemning the injunction proceedings taken by the Government. In justification of the strike it says that there is no industry in our country so dangerous to human life, none in which the workers are so isolated or in which they suffer such deprivation of sunshine and fresh air, none in which they suffer so much from periods of compulsory unemployment, and few, if any, in which the high cost of living has presented itself in more serious forms. It further states that the United Mine Workers, in a convention held in Sep-

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tember containing 2,200 delegates representing 500,000 organized miners, instructed their officers to obtain by negotiations with the operators better working conditions, and in the event of a failure so to do to call the strike on November 1; that the officers, complying with these instructions, entered into conferences with the operators in the city of Buffalo, but the operators refused to make any offer whatever, and a subsequent conference at the call of the Secretary of Labor was equally unsuccessful in reaching an agreement. The Federation of Labor closes its statement with the following paragraph:

> By all the facts in the case the miners' strike is justified. We indorse it. We are convinced of the justice of the miners' cause. We pledge to the miners the full support of the American Federation of Labor, and appeal to the workers and the citizenship of our country to give like indorsement and aid to the men engaged in this momentous struggle.

Whatever grounds there may be for these statements as to the conditions under which the miners work, the thoughtful reader will not accept this statement as judicial or complete. He will remember what the Federation of Labor has apparently forgotten, that a contract exists between the operators and the officers of the United Mine Workers which does not expire until the first of next April unless the war comes to an end before that time, and that the operators were willing to submit to arbitration the question whether the war had come to an end or not, and that the United Mine Workers refused. If the coal-miners are suffering injustice or preventable danger and hardships, the injustice should be promptly ended and the unnecessary hardships and dangers corrected, and the community ought to take whatever steps are necessary to secure for them justice and safety.

But there is a question now before the community which takes precedence even of the question whether there is an injustice to be cured. It is whether the mine workers have taken the right step to cure it.

Instead of appealing to the orderly methods of government, they have attempted to put the people under duress. Like the Boston police, the striking steel workers, and the striking longshoremen, they have said, If you do not do what we think is just, we shall deprive you of what you need; we shall blockade you, lay siege to you. This is to substitute government by classes for government by the people.

THE RAIDS ON THE REDS

What such class rule means is made clear by the programme approved by the Federation of Unions of Russian Workers in the United States. This programme has come into the possession of the Federal Government and is officially published by the Attorney-General. Two or three extracts from this programme will be sufficient to give our readers an idea of its spirit and its purpose:

> We must consciously hasten the elementary movement of the struggle of the working class; we must convert small strikes into general ones, and convert the latter into an armed revolt of the laboring masses against capital and State.
>
> At the time of this revolt we must at the first favorable opportunity proceed to an immediate seizure of all means of production and all articles of consumption, and make the working class the masters in fact of all general wealth. At the same time we must mercilessly destroy all remains of governmental authority and class domination, liberating the prisoners, demolish prisons and police offices, destroy all legal papers pertaining to private ownership of property, all field fences and boundaries, and burn all certificates of indebtedness—in a word, we must take care that everything is wiped from the earth that is a reminder of the right to private ownership of property; to blow up barracks, gendarme and police administration, shoot the most prominent military and police officers, must be the important concern of the revolting working people.

This is its purpose. Its spirit is adequately indicated by the following paragraph:

> We hate religion because it lulls the spirit with lying tales, takes away courage and faith in the power of man, faith in the triumph of justice here on the real earth and not in a chimerical heaven. Religion covers everything with fog; real evil becomes very visionary, and visionary good a reality. It has always sanctified slavery, grief, and tears. And we declare war upon all gods and religious fables. We are atheists.

The first step in this programme, "We must convert small strikes into general ones," is already being taken. The most fundamental question before the people of the United States to-day is, Shall they wait until the ultimate step is taken and the radicals convert general strikes into an armed revolt of the laboring masses against capital and State? Our statement and discussion of this issue the reader will find on another page.

THE ISSUE IN MASSACHUSETTS

"Massachusetts is American." In these three words Governor Calvin Coolidge interpreted the election in his Commonwealth.

The issue in Massachusetts transcended any question of party policies. That this is true is proved by the fact that Governor Coolidge received on the day after the election the following telegram from the President of the United States:

> *Honorable Calvin Coolidge,*
> *Boston, Massachusetts:*
> I congratulate you upon your election as a victory for law and order. When that is the issue, all Americans stand together. WOODROW WILSON.

Governor Coolidge in that election defeated the candidate of President Wilson's party, but it was not a party victory for Calvin Coolidge. It was a triumph for the principle which the Democratic candidate for Governor had attacked and the Democratic President has upheld.

Whatever advantage the Republican party in Massachusetts reaps is the advantage the party deserves for taking the right side when Americanism is under attack.

HOW THE ISSUE AROSE

By the deliberate choice of the Democratic candidate the question which the Massachusetts voters decided was that of the supremacy of the Government over any other power in the State. It arose because the police of Boston, upon learning that the Police Commissioner had suspended certain policemen on the ground that they had broken the rules by joining a union, abandoned their posts and left the city unprotected against criminals. This desertion happened in the second week of September. For a number of hours the city of Boston was helpless; but Governor Coolidge, as soon as he learned of the situation, took command, put the Commissioner of Police under his own orders, and called out the State Guard to furnish the protection which the mutinous police refused to provide. From that day for several weeks Boston was under the protection of the State Guard. Governor Coolidge refused to reinstate the policemen in spite of the unfortunate and misguided efforts of Mr. Gompers, head of the American Federation of Labor, on their behalf. The Democratic platform, while not condoning the policemen, condemned Governor Coolidge "for tolerating conditions that led to riot and disorder."

In his addresses the Democratic candidate, Richard H. Long, a wealthy shoe manufacturer of Framingham, charged Governor Coolidge with incompetence and cowardice, and endeavored to get support not only by thus attacking the attempt to maintain law and order, but by making promises which apparently were designed to appeal to the wage-earners, such as promises to restore the five-cent trolley fare and to make up the deficit by a tax levied on the incomes of the rich. It was feared that some of these appeals of Mr. Long would appear plausible and attractive. Many of the

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striking policemen were employed in the interests of Mr. Long's candidacy as canvassers. Mr. Long's entire campaign was an appeal to class prejudice. It was a strange campaign because Mr. Long is a wealthy man who made large sums of money out of war contracts, as is indicated by a result of the investigation at Washington.

There were certain minor questions that tended somewhat to confuse the main issue, but as the campaign went on these minor points became practically negligible. Party lines were largely broken down. Some of the candidates on the Democratic ticket publicly stated their advocacy of the principle of law and order. The speakers of National reputation who participated in the campaign for the supremacy of public authority over any private group or class were practically all Republicans. Such men as Governor Allen of Kansas, Governor Bartlett of New Hampshire, Governor Sproul of Pennsylvania, and former President Taft made speeches in Massachusetts in support of Governor Coolidge. Because of illness Governor Coolidge himself was able to take but little part in the campaign.

GOVERNOR COOLIDGE VINDICATED

The most hopeful supporters of Governor Coolidge did not dare to believe that he could get more than fifty thousand majority, and some of the less hopeful were actually fearful of the result. Governor Coolidge was doubly vindicated, however. Not only was his course upheld but his words "Have faith in Massachusetts," which is the title as well as the substance of his book of public speeches recently published, were fully justified. Though Mr. Long carried Boston by about five thousand votes, Governor Coolidge received throughout the State a plurality of nearly one hundred and twenty-five thousand. For every three votes that Long received, Coolidge received five.

In 1775 it was in Massachusetts that the first shot was fired for liberty against despotism. In 1919 it is in Massachusetts that the first battle of the ballots has been won in this struggle for liberty against anarchy. As Governor Coolidge said as soon as the result was known: "The men of Massachusetts are not labor men, or policemen, or union men, or poor men, or rich men, or any other class men first—they are Americans first."

The verdict of the voters of Massachusetts is an honor to the Commonwealth. It is also a tribute to the leadership of a man who has, by his course, gained National distinction. An estimate of Governor Coolidge is given on another page. The very fact that what he stands for is simple and fundamental is an indication of his character. That Governor Coolidge was elected by this great vote means not only that Massachusetts stands firmly against all revolutionary radical influences that would undermine our system of government, but that the American people can be depended upon to preserve the institutions of law and liberty that their fathers established and for generations have at great cost maintained.

THE ELECTION IN NEW YORK CITY

The municipal government of New York City has administrative control of six million people. From the point of view of population, therefore, the New York City government is bigger and more important than that of any State Government in the country, with the exception of Illinois, Pennsylvania, and New York State itself. These simple figures give a vivid impression of why a New York City election is of such National importance. Indeed, some of the problems of New York City government are entirely comparable in complexity and human importance to problems of the Federal Government. It is especially interesting and encouraging to report that at the recent election of November 4 the people of New York City made a decided stand for good government. The results of the election have been commented upon as a blow to Tammany. This may be, and probably is, true, for Tammany is greatly disappointed in the result; but the vote was a constructive rather than a destructive one. Tammany had attempted to control the judiciary by turning down a Democratic candidate for the Supreme Court, Judge Newburger, in behalf of a young man whose claims were chiefly those of being the son of his father, Mr. Samuel Untermyer. The Republicans and Independent Democrats united in nominating Judge Newburger, who was triumphantly elected, showing that Tammany with all its popular and political power cannot control all the people all the time, when a clear-cut issue of justice and good government is presented to the voters.

Mr. La Guardia, an American of Italian descent, who has been a Member of Congress, was elected President of the Board of Aldermen, and Mr. Henry H. Curran, a Republican, was elected President of the Borough of Manhattan. The election of these two men will, in the case of any disagreement among the Tammany members, give a balance of power in the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, which is really the seat of executive government in New York City. As Messrs. La Guardia and Curran both stand for honesty and efficiency in municipal affairs, the effect upon the city government will be certainly pronounced and probably very evident.

Mr. Curran was elected against statistical odds and almost wholly on his record. He is a graduate of Yale, a lawyer, saw active military service during the war, and was at one time a member of the Board of Aldermen, where he not only reorganized the procedure of that body but was instrumental in the codification of city ordinances. He has had long and practical training in the art and science of municipal government, and his election may be taken as an indication that the great mass of voters in this democracy want well-trained and efficient men to administer their affairs when they know how to get hold of them.

PROHIBITION IN OHIO

In Ohio a series of popular referendums brought the prohibition issue strongly before the voters. These proposed amendments were three in number. The first defined non-intoxicating liquor as a beverage containing two and three-quarters per cent alcohol or less. The second amendment sought to repeal State prohibition and to return Ohio to a system of local option. The third amendment dealt with the resolution passed by the Ohio Legislature ratifying the Federal Prohibition Amendment. A drastic State Enforcement Act designed to help in the repression of the liquor traffic after the Federal Amendment should go into effect was also before the people for popular approval.

Immediately after the election it appeared that the Dry forces had won by a large majority, but one week thereafter the issue was still in some doubt. The Prohibitionists at that time claimed that the State had refused to go back to a system of local option by about 30,000 votes, had refused to indorse 2.75 per cent beer by a narrow margin, and had voted to sustain the ratification of the Federal Prohibition Amendment by a few thousands. The fate of the State Enforcement Act still hung in the balance. As in New Jersey, the stronghold of the Wets lay in the cities, while the Drys found their most vigorous supporters in the country districts. The conflicting attitude of rural and urban communities toward the Prohibition Amendment is one which is destined to cause complication when the enforcement of prohibition is attempted.

WET NEW JERSEY

In New Jersey the Wet cities practically swamped the Dry country, as is disclosed by the fact that the Wet and

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successful candidate for Governor carried only five of the twenty-one counties of the State. The Democratic candidate, Edward I. Edwards, formerly State Comptroller, pledged himself to fight the enforcement of prohibition by every lawful means.

On the other hand, the Republican candidate, Newton Bugbee, the present Comptroller, pledged himself to enforce prohibition. He maintained that Mr. Edwards's attitude was deceptive, as a Governor must take oath to support State and National institutions, and that after January 16, 1920, the question of enforcement will rest with the Federal Government and not with the State, even as vaguely qualified by the phrase "lawful means." "Does Mr. Edwards want to put Jersey in the nullifying attitude of South Carolina half a century ago?" queried Mr. Bugbee at a recent Republican rally at Lakewood. Apparently the people of Newark and Jersey City did not object to nullification, or else believed that they were simply deciding that the State would not use its "concurrent power" to enforce the Federal Amendment.

The trolley issue played a much smaller part in the result. Mr. Edwards opposed the trolley fare zone system allowed by the present (Republican) Public Utilities Commission and pledged himself to an Elective Board. Mr. Bugbee promised the reorganization of the Utilities Commission and a valuation of the trolley upon which to base a rated fare.

The claim of some Democrats that this election indorses the National Administration is disputed by the fact of the election of a State Legislature Republican in both branches.

OTHER ELECTION NEWS OF NOTE

Outside of Massachusetts the elections had little bearing on National issues save that of prohibition.

Kentucky elected a Republican Governor who had confined his campaign largely to local issues. His Democratic opponent ran on a platform indorsing the League of Nations. Kentucky also indorsed National prohibition.

Maryland apparently elected a Democratic Governor by the narrow margin of 165 votes.

Woman suffrage won a victory in Maine on November 5, when the Senate of that State on that day completed ratification of the Federal Suffrage Amendment. Maine is the nineteenth State to ratify.

THE SENATE AND THE PEACE TREATY

There were two dramatic moments recently in the long and often tedious deliberations of the Senate over the Peace Treaty. One was on November 6, when for a time it seemed that the Senate was about to accept unanimously Senator Lodge's challenge to vote at once on a motion to ratify without conditions. Senator Hitchcock for the Democrats instantly made the motion; two suggested modifications to safeguard future action were accepted. The Senate being in committee of the whole, one objection would stop action; for a long time no one would object, but at last the incident was closed by the objection of Senator Jones, of Washington (Republican).

The second dramatic incident occurred when the Senate's vote of 48 to 40 was announced on the preamble to the reservations as presented by Senator Lodge from the Committee on Foreign Relations. The preamble (sometimes called the first reservation) requires the final resolution of ratification (if adopted) to be accepted by three of the four principal Allied Powers, named in the preamble as Great Britain, France, Italy, and Japan. This was supposed to be opposed strongly by all who are not "strong reservationists," and its passage was regarded as a victory for those who want effective rather than interpretative limitations to the Treaty. Although the final resolution of ratification to be valid must be passed by a two-thirds vote, a simple majority may, at the present stage of procedure, be decisive. Later a still larger majority, 50 to 35, voted for the reservation permitting the United States to be judge for itself whether it has fulfilled its obligations to the League in case it withdraws from the League on two years' notice. Debate on the reservation as to Article X (the "Heart of the Covenant") began on November 10.

President Wilson's improvement in health allowed him to discuss the Treaty situation with Senator Hitchcock on November 6. The result of the interview seems to be an impression that the President is willing, if necessary, to accept interpretative reservations, provided they are not "destructive" in their character. What he may consider destructive is, however, a matter of conjecture.

THE EXCLUSION OF VICTOR BERGER

The House of Representatives has always insisted upon its right to exclude members-elect. By a vote of eight to one the Special Committee of the House, considering the case of Victor L. Berger, of Wisconsin, has recommended that he be excluded from membership of the House and that the seat in the Fifth Wisconsin District should be declared vacant.

The Committee's report asserts: "That Victor L. Berger was disloyal to the United States of America at a time when its existence as a free and independent Nation was at stake, there cannot be the slightest doubt." It proceeds:

> A mass of testimony was introduced at the hearings showing the nature and history of Socialism, . . . the indictment being that an attempt was being made to exclude Representative Berger because he is a Socialist. The fact that in 1911, when he had been elected as a Socialist to . . . Congress, no objection was made to his being seated, and the further fact that in December, 1915, . . . no objection was made to the admission of Representative-elect Meyer London, of New York, who had also been elected as a Socialist, is a sufficient answer to such an indictment.
>
> The only question of fact at issue in this case is whether or not Victor L. Berger was disloyal to the United States during the war between this country and the Imperial German Government and gave aid or comfort to its enemies.

The one dissenting member of the Committee, Representative Rodenberg, of Illinois, has filed a minority report in which he argues that the House should delay its decision until Mr. Berger's appeal has been disposed of by the Court of Appeals. The Seventh United States District Court had decided that Mr. Berger's writings were disloyal, and he has appealed from that decision.

As we go to press we learn that the House has voted to exclude Mr. Berger. The vote was all but unanimous, 309 to 1.

AN "OPEN SEASON" FOR AMERICANS

In the discussion in the House of Representatives the other day on a resolution urging the Government to prosecute and punish the Mexican bandits who abducted Mr. W. O. Jenkins, an American consular agent at Puebla, Mr. Gould, of New York, declared that "the Department of State, in open and cynical repudiation of the most sacred obligation of Government to protect the lives, liberty, and property of its citizens, has declared an open season on Americans for bandits and rebels in Mexico. Further, it has even extended this repudiation to its own official representatives in Mexico. With official sanction it has permitted the statement of policy to go forth to the world."

It seems that the State Department holds that even its own officials are not entitled to protection in Mexico. In this case our representative saved his life by begging his friends to raise a large sum of money ($135,000, we believe), and our Government thinks it would be wrong to repay them this money and apparently proposes then mildly to ask Mr. Carranza not to let such a thing happen again.

How long Americans will put up with the helplessness of Carranza to enforce

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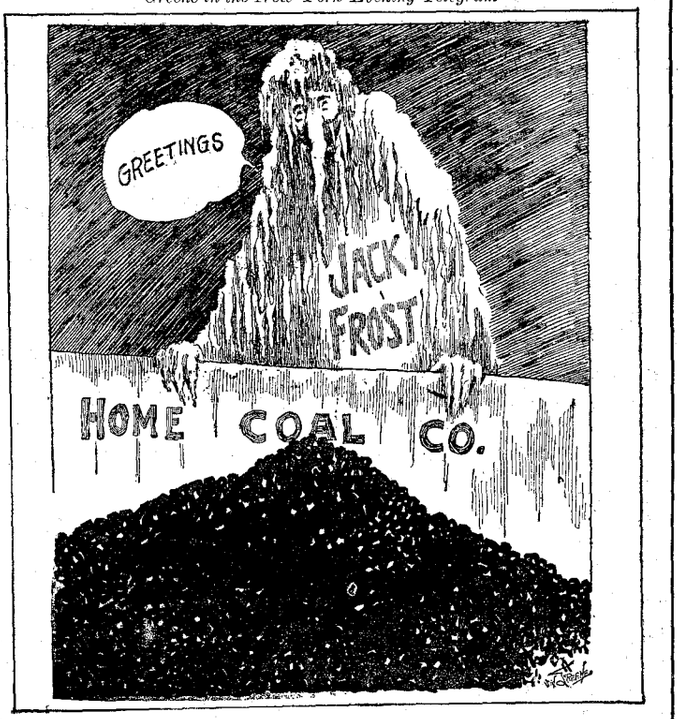
CARTOONS OF THE WEEK

Kuhn in the Rocky Mountain News

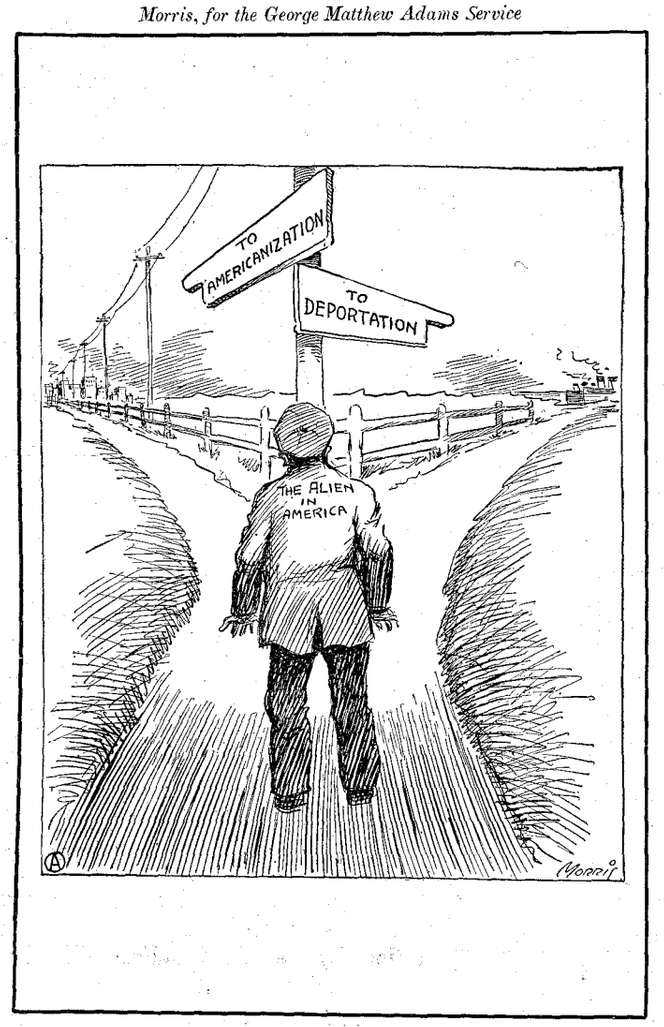
IF IT COMES TO A SHOW-DOWN

Greene in the New York Evening Telegram



THE ADVANCE AGENT

Morris, for the George Matthew Adams Service



THERE SHOULD BE BUT TWO ROADS FOR HIM

Chilcot in the Passing Show (London)

A STEADY IMPROVEMENT

First Business Man: "How are things with you now?"
Second Ditto: "Oh, simply splendid. The men have only been on strike three times this week!"

Bestall in Blighty (London)

Dot (recently a bridesmaid and now playing at weddings): "And do you take this woman to be your awful wedded wife?"

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law and order in Mexico is becoming an old question, but not less vital because it is old. Some time that American spirit will be aroused which in the past dealt with the crimes of the Barbary pirates and which led to John Hay's famous ultimatum, "Perdicaris alive, or Raisuli dead."

AN INTERESTING MEMORIAL TO THEODORE ROOSEVELT

On November 2 there was unveiled at the Keneseth Israel Temple in Philadelphia a memorial window to Theodore Roosevelt. Oscar S. Straus, who was Secretary of Commerce and Labor in President Roosevelt's Cabinet, made the address of the occasion, and Kermit Roosevelt drew aside the American flag which unveiled the window. This memorial is not merely a tribute to Roosevelt as an American patriot and statesman, but it is a mark of the profound influence for good which he exerted upon the religious life and spirit of this country, for, as Mr. Straus said in his address: "Theodore Roosevelt has taken his place among the immortals and it is eminently fitting that he should be memorialized in the House of Worship of our ancient people, the teachings of whose prophets were in so many respects exemplified in his constructive contribution to our economic and political welfare. The passage from the Prophet Micah, 'Do justly, love mercy, and walk humbly with thy God,' was his favorite Biblical quotation and embodied his religious and political creed."

In reviewing the progress of the American people since the days of the Revolution in which "Washington and Lincoln were the leaders of the first two periods," Mr. Straus laid emphasis on the fact that Theodore Roosevelt was "the wise and intrepid leader of the third period, in the throes of which we are now living." In statesmanship he stood pre-eminently for social justice, for the protection of the rights of both capital and labor, and for the unqualified condemnation of the excesses and anti-social acts of both capital and labor. "Roosevelt," said Mr. Straus, "was always very sympathetic to organized labor, and said if he were a laboring man he would join the union of his trade. On the other hand, no one rebuked more drastically the unfair practices and unjust claims of organized labor than he did." To illustrate this Mr. Straus related the story of the discharge of a workman in the Bureau of Printing while Roosevelt was President because this workman was not a member of the union. Roosevelt immediately reinstated the man against the protests of the American Federation of Labor, which made an issue of the case. And this happened just prior to the campaign when he, Roosevelt, was a candidate for President! "Political expediency," said Mr. Straus, "or any other personal consideration never had any influence upon his action, certainly not when they conflicted with his sense of right."

During the campaign of 1908, when Mr. Taft was the candidate for President, there was an attempt to arouse theological and sectarian prejudices and passion. Mr. Straus quoted what Roosevelt said of this attempt: "I regard it as an outrage even to agitate such a question as a man's religious convictions with a purpose of influencing a political election. . . . To discriminate against a thoroughly upright citizen because he belongs to some particular church, or because, like Abraham Lincoln, he has not avowed his allegiance to any church, is an outrage against liberty of conscience, which is one of the foundations of American life. . . . In my Cabinet at the present time there sit side by side Catholic and Protestant, Christian and Jew, each man chosen because in my belief he is peculiarly fitted to exercise on behalf of all our people the duties of the office to which I have appointed him."

The concluding words of Mr. Straus's remarks are worthy of wide reading at this time when there is a concerted action to overthrow the American principles and institutions of government and substitute a hopeless plan by which every man shall go as he pleases without regard to moral or legal authority. "A country that has such three pre-eminently great and good men in its calendar of liberty [Washington, Lincoln, Roosevelt] is destined to have a long life so long as its people are guided by their wise teachings, inspired by their example, and hold in reverence their memory and patriotic services."

HOW TO HELP MAKE AMERICANS

One out of every ten of our people cannot read a newspaper or read a letter.

Three hundred thousand out of 1,500,000 boys called to the colors could not understand spoken English and could not read or write English.

These statements were made by Secretary Lane of the Interior Department the other day at a Senate hearing on the bill now before that body proposing Federal co-operation with the States to establish special schools for the purpose of teaching the English language.

In Mr. Lane's opinion—and in ours—the Americanization of the country through the instruction of its illiterates in English is a fundamental necessity. Mr. Lane said to the Committee:

> We hear the alarms of social discontent. We hear efforts of revolutionary action. . . . The people want thought given to their concerns. They knew where they were going during the war. They were all co-operating for the destruction of the enemy. They enjoyed the definiteness and the greatness of that objective. They could see where they were going each day. But peace came and they lost that objective. Life seemed comparatively without purpose. They were thrown back on themselves and to purely selfish concerns. We lost our National morale because we failed to keep alive the idea of Americanism as we had kept it alive in the war. We did not shift back quickly enough to the work of putting all our steam into the work of giving a new *motif* to the American drama.

But "the imposition of a language is by no means the creation of nationalism," says the Rev. Thomas Burgess, General Superintendent for the Episcopal Church in its immigrant work. He continues:

> The achievement of assimilation and a safe democracy require religion also. . . . The State and secular agencies can teach only the intellectual part of man and in part minister to his physical well-being. Far more than one-half of these foreign-born—energetic, industrious, and ten times as prolific as the native—are not here attached to any Christian body whatsoever. The millions of unchurched children of the foreign-born are a great menace and a great opportunity.

Americanization does indeed mean the Americanization of the whole man, body, mind, and soul. We appreciate the influence which the churches of the country can wield in the problem of Americanization. Their particular programmes will be planned, we believe, so that other religious bodies will not be aroused against them because of any possible suspicion of proselytizing. The whole National programme would suffer if the foreign-born suspect that Americanization work done by the churches had as any part of its motive an endeavor to draw them away from their own religious creeds.

THE SINN FEIN VS. AMERICAN SAILORS

Now that the war is receding into the background, we hear less of propaganda than we did during its prosecution. Sinn Fein propaganda, however, is by no means quiescent. It is still appealing to our hyphenated citizens whose main interest lies not with the country of their adoption. Those who want a true picture of what Sinn Fein stood for during the war have only to turn to the November "World's Work" and read what Admiral Sims says of the treatment of our sailors by these Irish radicals. We have space here only for a brief quotation:

> The fact is that the part of Ireland in which the Americans were stationed was a headquarters of the Sinn Fein. The members of this organization were not only openly disloyal; they were openly

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pro-German. They were not even neutral—they were working day and night for a German victory; in their misguided minds a German victory signified an Irish Republic. It was no secret that the Sinn Feiners were sending information to Germany, and constantly laying plots to interfere with the British and American navies. At first it might be supposed that the large number of sailors—and some officers—of Irish extraction on the American destroyers would tend to make things easier for our men. Quite the contrary proved to be the case. The Sinn Feiners apparently believed that these so-called Irish-Americans would sympathize with their cause; in their wildest moments they even hoped that our naval forces might champion it. But these splendid sailors were Americans before they were anything else; their chief ambition was the defeat of the Hun, and they could not understand how any man anywhere could have any other aim in life. They were disgusted at the large numbers of able-bodied men whom they saw on the streets, and did not hesitate to ask some of them why they were not fighting on the western front. The behavior of the American sailors was good, but the mere fact that they did not openly manifest a hatred of Great Britain and a love of Germany infuriated the Sinn Feiners.

The Sinn Fein propagandists have made much of the relationship between American sailors and Irish women, an association which Admiral Sims declares "was a very wholesome one, for the moral character of the Irish girls of Queenstown and Cork—as indeed of Irish girls everywhere—is very high, and their companionship added greatly to the well-being and contentment of our sailors, not a few of whom, indeed, found wives among these young women."

Admiral Sims further says: "Frequently attacks were made, not upon the American sailors, but upon the Irish girls who accompanied them. These chivalrous pro-German agitators would rush up and attempt to tear the girls away from our young men; they would pull down their hair, slap them, and even kick them."

This conduct resulted (after the naturally ensuing fights between the sailors and the Sinn Feiners) in the well-known order from the British Admiral Bayly that no naval men, British or American, under the rank of commander should be permitted to go to Cork. The appeal of the Sinn Fein leaders in this country for American sympathy can stand or fall with perfect justice upon Admiral Sims's testimony.

HAS AMERICA ABANDONED HER CRIPPLED SOLDIERS?

When American young men were selected by draft boards and sent to fight against German aggression, the country believed that nothing was too good for them. Now there are 230,000 of them who have been disabled. Has the country forgotten them? Does it want these men who were crippled in its service to be left to beg?

The American Legion, the National organization of American veterans of the world war, charges that these crippled soldiers have been not only forgotten but deluded and defrauded. In its weekly publication it declares that the Government "has failed to keep its promises to disabled veterans." In two articles by Marquis James, published in the successive issues of September 19 and 26, a statement of facts is made which, coming from so responsible a source, ought to arouse the American people to demand from Government officials and from Congress refutation or reform.

Thousands of wounded men, it is asserted, some in every community, are left "abandoned by the Government they served." "They frequent Red Cross and other charitable soldiers' aid societies—they want food, shelter, or money, and a chance to earn them by some light labor they can negotiate under the handicap of their infirmity." And when they are asked if they have visited the local district of the Federal Board for Vocational Education, it appears either that they "have never heard of such an organization except in a vague, mess-line rumor sort of way, or else they have heard about all of it that they care to hear."

Repeatedly the American public has been told of the great plans for enabling crippled soldiers to learn how to support themselves, and then for placing these disabled but trained men in positions where they can be self-supporting. The two articles in the "American Legion Weekly" quote from the advertisements put out by the Federal Board making promises. What is the result? The writer of these articles terms it "a black record of broken promises and betrayal of trust." This great Government organization, with its 1,635 salaried employees, and with the funds of the Government behind it, had, on June 21, placed in gainful occupation, on graduation from training, only eleven men, and by September 4 had increased the number only to thirty-three. In August there were only 5,512 in training, and on September 4 only 6,699. The Board reported that 16,410 disabled men had been placed in employment with no training or incomplete training, but of these 12,820 found jobs for themselves.

And in the process of training, the Government is parsimonious beyond belief, if the statements cannot be refuted. For example, any wages a man earns while in training are appropriated by the Board, and any compensation he is entitled to from the War Risk Bureau is forfeited unless it exceeds $80 a month, the amount which he legally may draw from the Board while in training, in which case he is paid merely the excess. As the writer states it: "What incentive has the employer to pay the man a decent wage when the money is stolen from the crippled worker's pocket?"

But even before the wounded man is accepted for training he is subjected to delay that is likely to end the hope that the Government's promises raised—a delay of three weeks to six months after release from the hospital.

What is the cause?

Apparently a combination of "red tape" and "passing the buck." There are three parties to the negligence—Congress, the War Risk Insurance Bureau, and the Federal Board for Vocational Education. Each of these bodies can blame the others and all have evolved an elaborate system which keeps the victim waiting while its wheels revolve.

So the very Government that promised to keep men from charity is now referring men to charitable organizations for aid. And the very Government that promised men support and aid to self-support is engaged most elaborately in seeing that no crippled soldier under Government training gets the encouragement of good wages.

The American Legion, however, does not content itself with complaint. In these articles it presents a programme of remedy. To paraphrase it in our own words: Take the Board out of Washington and scatter it through the country, so that it can get next to the men it should serve. Shorten the delay between discharge from the hospital and entrance on training. Fulfill the promises the Government has made. Interpret the law broadly so as not to keep men out of training who cannot while training support themselves on the small awards they receive from Government insurance. Liberalize the provision for medical attention. And revoke the regulations that send crippled soldiers to seek the aid of public charities.

The American people have very serious problems of their own nowadays; but that is no excuse for their forgetting to keep their promises to the men who were hurt in preserving their rights and liberty.

MR. LLOYD GEORGE SUSTAINED

On October 23 the British Government was defeated by a majority of 72. On October 30 it secured a vote of confidence by a majority of 355.

The defeat came through a lack of knowledge concerning the Government's reasons for its request to except a number of French pilots in the pending bill to withhold pilotage certificates from all aliens. This was quickly adjusted.

The victory came through the Pre-

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mier's patriotic appeal to support the Budget of Mr. Chamberlain, Chancellor of the Exchequer. Mr. Chamberlain's statement, at first blush, was gloomy enough. The country's debt was at an unheard of height, and the average expenditure since April 1 was about $18,000,000 a day. The country was headed for bankruptcy, according to the pessimists; there must be a general capital levy, a taxation of war fortunes, certainly an immediate curtailment of Government expenditure if not an increase in the income tax.

In the end the House of Commons promised support by a vote of 405 to 50. But this was not until the Prime Minister had followed Mr. Chamberlain in defending the Government's expenditures in military matters. True economy, contended Mr. Lloyd George, dictated last spring that England should have sufficient divisions in reserve to put Marshal Foch in a position to prepare for a march on Berlin, if necessary, and thereby force Germany to sign peace. "It was a very drastic Treaty," affirmed the Premier. "Would the Germans have signed it unless they knew we were in a position to compel them? Without that Treaty we should have substituted defeat for a deficit and the Government would have deserved impeachment." Mr. Lloyd George deprecated economy in social services like education and national health, for instance, which, he declared, would be folly. The country had shown in the industrial situation what it was capable of. "Why despair of it now," asked the Premier, "when all the present signs are that England is settling down to work after the inevitable reaction following the long strain?"

MINING ACCIDENTS

The increase in the price of coal, the interest in the problem of obtaining greater efficiency in the burning of coal, and the labor problems connected therewith call special attention at this time to anything which has to do with mining.

On September 29 and 30 at Pittsburgh occurred the dedication ceremonies of the new million-dollar laboratories of the United States Bureau of Mines.

In great measure it is a memorial to Joseph Austin Holmes, late Chief of the Bureau. When in 1907 he took charge of one of the branches of the United States Geological Survey, we were the most prodigal of any Nation not only in the expenditure of mineral wealth but also in the lives of our miners. Dr. Holmes endeavored to prevent this loss of life. His efforts culminated in the establishment of the Bureau of Mines three years later, of which he became Chief. The Pittsburgh laboratory of that Bureau is a great mining experimental station. In it all kinds of accidents may be studied and methods may be developed for their prevention. Here also is shown how waste in mining resulting from inefficient methods may be avoided. In the laboratories physical and chemical investigation of gases, explosives, and mineral substances is carried on; there is testing of mine lamps and other machinery, and training of miners in the use of rescue apparatus and in giving first aid to the injured.

Dr. Manning, the present Director of the Bureau, stated recently that "if you consider the prevailing average death rate in the mines for a period of years before the Government took up this work and compare it with the average fatality rate since the Bureau was created, you will find that five thousand less miners have been killed." We have more than a million miners in the United States, and even now more than three thousand are killed every year in accidents and more than a quarter of a million injured. Dr. Manning says that we can cut down these totals by at least half.

CALVIN COOLIDGE, AMERICAN

THE election of Calvin Coolidge in Massachusetts is an event of National significance. The issue was clearly drawn between democratic government and soviet government, between government by the people and for the people enforced by law and government by clubs and classes for clubs and classes enforced by strikes. The election is the more significant since Massachusetts is no longer a Puritan State; it has a large foreign vote and in its Democratic party a considerable fraction who vote as the boss directs. Last year the rival candidates were the same, though the issue was by no means so clear. Then Mr. Coolidge was elected by 17,000 plurality. His sanguine supporters hoped to secure for him this year 50,000 plurality. He was elected by 125,000 plurality.

During the last twenty years Calvin Coolidge has been successively a member of the City Council of Northhampton, City Solicitor, Mayor, member of the State Legislature, President of the Senate, Lieutenant-Governor of the State, and last year its Governor. And in all these offices his administration has been characterized by clarity, courage, and force. A verbal portrait of him appeared in The Outlook of December 11, 1918.

From a collection of his speeches and messages entitled "Have Faith in Massachusetts,"[1] and published last September, we frame, mainly in his own words, what our readers may justly regard as the real though informal and unofficial platform of principles which the people of Massachusetts have by this election made their own. It is not a political programme; but we do not know any recent volume which in so brief a compass has stated as clearly and with such freedom from party bias and class interest the fundamental principles of justice and humanity which the present generation needs to understand and apply to the settlement of current political and industrial problems. The American spirit which animates them and the felicity of phrase in which they are expressed recall at times the analogous utterances of Theodore Roosevelt and Abraham Lincoln. Here follows this platform:

"We are all members of one body. Industry cannot flourish if labor languish. The benefit of one is the benefit of all, and the neglect of one is the neglect of all. The suspension of one man's dividends is the suspension of another man's pay envelope.

"Men do not make laws. They do but discover them. Laws must rest in the eternal foundations of righteousness. They must appeal to more than material welfare. Wages won't satisfy, be they never so large. Nor houses; nor lands; nor coupons, though they fall as thick as autumn leaves. Man has a spiritual nature. To that, not to selfishness, let the laws of the Commonwealth appeal. Men must work for more than wages, factories must turn out more than merchandise.

"But while we continue to condemn unsparingly selfishness and greed and all trafficking in the material rights of man, let us not forget to respect thrift and industry and enterprise. Let us look to the service rather than to the reward. We are working towards the day when in our industrial life equal honor shall fall to equal endeavor, whether it be exhibited in the office or in the shop.

"These young men that we welcome back with so much pride did not go forth to demonstrate their faith in science. No; they were defending their ideals, and those ideals came from the classics.

"The classic of all classics is the Bible.

"To save America means to save American institutions; it means to save the manhood and womanhood of our country. There will be [with the close of the war] great questions of reconstruction—social, industrial, economic, and governmental questions—that must be met and solved with a recognition of a new spirit. Let there be a purpose in all your legislation to recognize the right of man to be well born, well nurtured, well educated, and well paid.

"Happily, the day when the call to

[1] "Have Faith in Massachusetts: A Collection of Speeches and Messages," by Calvin Coolidge, Governor of Massachusetts. Houghton Mifflin Company.

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fight or die is now past. But the day when it is the duty of all Americans to work will remain forever. It is not money that the Nation or the world needs to-day, but the products of labor. These products are to be secured only by the united efforts of an entire people."

We have put this platform in quotation marks because it is largely composed of Calvin Coolidge's words, taken from different addresses. The only words not his are those used to connect them in one homogeneous statement. And this platform, composed from his various addresses, is incomplete because for his war addresses there is here no room and because his action in calling out the State Guard of Massachusetts to preserve order in Boston when the police abandoned their posts is so recent that it needs only to be referred to here. That issue he stated in a single sentence which ought never to be forgotten: "There is no right to strike against the public safety by anybody, anywhere, any time."

Calvin Coolidge's election on this declaration of principles by a plurality almost eight times that by which he was elected last year is the most encouraging sign in American politics since our entrance upon the war by a real though unofficial referendum of the people.

THE RIGHT OF THE PEOPLE TO DEFEND THEMSELVES

EVERY generation in America, it seems, must give proof for itself of its right to its inheritance of civil liberty maintained by law. To-day this right is threatened by men who propose to enforce their demands by coercing the people. For the time being it is of no moment what those demands are. What alone is of consequence is that behind those demands there is directed against the whole people the threat of coercion. To yield to such a threat would be an acknowledgment that there was within the people a group more powerful than the people themselves, an organized body greater than the people's Government.

Just as in Lincoln's day, so now it is for us—"that we highly resolve . . . that this Nation, under God, shall have a new birth of freedom—and that government of the people, by the people, for the people, shall not perish from the earth."

Alexander Hamilton is reported to have said that any party which controls the necessities of life controls the people, whatever the form of government. Whether he said so or not, it is certainly true. While we are discussing the theory of soviet government vigorous steps are being taken to establish it. Within the last few weeks the police of Boston have said to the city, "If you do not do what we think is just, your life and property will not be protected." A portion of the pressmen of New York have said, "If you do not do what we think to be just, you shall not have the reading of your weekly and monthly periodicals." A portion of the longshoremen of New York have said, "If you do not do what we think is just, we will blockade your city and you shall neither export nor import goods, and travelers shall be allowed neither to embark nor to disembark at your port." A portion of the steel workers have said, "If you do not do what we think is just, you shall have no more steel for your railways, your machinery, and your carpenters' tools."

Now the miners in the coal-fields that produce the larger part of the country's fuel have not only issued demands, but have resorted to a method of compulsion brought to bear upon the people at large. This is what their strike means. Doubtless they have grievances which ought to be heard; doubtless they have ground for asking improvement in their wages and their conditions of labor; but, whatever may be the merits of their controversy with the mine owners, that controversy has ceased to be of importance, for by their action the miners, or rather their leaders, have superseded it with a much graver controversy—a controversy with the people of the United States. It is only by concerted action that any number of men could imperil the comfort and well-being of the great mass of the American people. And this is what these miners have done. By concerted action they have said, in substance, to the American people: "Unless these mine owners yield to our demands we shall cut off your fuel, stop your railway trains, shut up your factories, and take the warmth from your homes until you, the people, in self-preservation make the mine-owners come to our terms." It is thus no longer a test of strength between miners and mine owners. It is a test of strength between a powerful labor organization and the sovereign people. The only answer that the American people can make to such a threat is an answer such as this: "This is not a labor question now. It ceased to be such when you chose as your adversary the American people. What you call a strike is really an attempted usurpation. We will not be coerced. Within the Nation there is no room for two sovereignties. Our first business, therefore, is to see that you submit."

Few of the miners understand the issue; but many of their leaders understand it clearly. In fact, some of them have wanted this issue to be raised because they do not believe in the American principle of self-government. They believe that they can defy the American people and substitute what is called government by the proletariat for government by all the people. Others among their leaders are not willing to go so far in affirming that doctrine, but are willing nevertheless to act upon it. Giving lip service to American institutions, they proceed to measures which, if successful, would substitute for American institutions the rule by economic power of labor organizations. This is made perfectly clear by the general strike resolution issued by the Pennsylvania State Federation of Labor, in which occurs the following language:

> *Resolved*, That in presenting this lawful petition to the Government, we expect as citizens of Pennsylvania that our servants in public office shall redress our grievances and comply with our lawful, reasonable, and Constitutional demands, and failure on their part to do so shall be construed by us to mean that those rights are to be continued to be denied to us, in which event we shall have no other alternative than to use our economic power to compel the restoration of those liberties.

This demand that the State accept the plaintiff's view of a debated question and use the powers of the State to enforce that view would substitute the authority of a club for the authority of the people, and would set up a government in no essential principle different from that attempted by the Jacobin Club of Paris during the French Revolution. The principal difference is this: the French Jacobin Club cut off the heads of any who questioned its authority; the Pennsylvania Jacobin Club prefers to starve and freeze all the people until they submit to its authority.

When such an issue is raised, there is no time for the discussion of questions of social justice, for the very foundations of social justice are threatened. "Government," says Macaulay, "exists for the purpose of keeping the peace, for the purpose of compelling us to settle our disputes by arbitration instead of settling them by blows, for the purpose of compelling us to supply our wants by industry instead of supplying them by rapine." The miners' strike—in fact, every strike that threatens the well-being of the people or would coerce the people into taking sides in a dispute—is an attack upon government itself. It is an attempt to substitute blows for arbitration, and would lead to the abandonment of industry for rapine.

Inasmuch as government is instituted for the protection as well as the cooperative action of all the people, whatever is necessary for the defense of the people the government has a right to do, and is in duty bound to do.

If, therefore, a strike threatens the

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well-being of the people, the Government has the right to suppress it.

The right to strike is not inherent. Some labor leaders, in attempting to defend such strikes as that of the coal-miners, have declared that any law to prevent strikes is unconstitutional because it would mean the establishment of involuntary servitude. They argue that the right to strike is equivalent to a right to cease working. This is not true. Even if it were true, the right to stop working is not an unqualified right. The State has both a moral and a legal right to compel the individuals to fulfill their contracts. If it is impracticable to compel them to fulfill a contract, the State can require them to pay damages for not fulfilling it. There is no reason why a contract to render service should be exempt from this just and reasonable law.

But even if it were true that an individual who has contracted to render service may break his contract and suffer no penalty, that would not give a body of individuals a right to combine in order to break a contract. A right to stop working is not the same as a right to strike. A man may retain his right to stop working without having the right to strike. The strike is a mass weapon. A strike is never possible without concerted action. What it is lawful for men to do individually it is often unlawful for them to do collectively. The right to use the public highway does not include the right of a hundred persons to drive a compact mass of automobiles, wheel to wheel, down the street. The right of a man to buy or sell in the open market does not include the right of a score or a hundred people to agree to buy or sell at such prices as would restrain or restrict trade. What men may freely do individually they may in certain cases be imprisoned for conspiring to do together. In the same manner, though men may not be required to work against their will, except as a punishment for crime, yet they have no right to conspire together to cease to work if by conspiring they do injury to the public. It is self-evident that they have no right to conspire together to coerce the government of the State. This is to conspire together to substitute another government for the government of the State.

To prohibit or prevent strikes is not to deprive any people of their rightful protection. There are orderly ways to allay grievances, and if liberty is to be preserved it must be by the exercise of orderly methods.

For the protection of men who wish to work in spite of coercive methods of a mass strike the Government has the right and the duty to use the military forces of the Nation. To prevent irremediable injury that might be caused by a mass strike the Government has the right to appeal to the judicial power of issuing injunctions. For the purpose of enforcing the orders of the Court as well as establishing obedience to law the Government has the right to exercise the power of the Executive. And if laws are needed, as we believe they are, to render organizations of labor responsible and more promptly amenable to the will of the people, the Government, through its legislative branch, has the right and duty of making laws conditioning the right of organized labor to recognition and collective action upon its acceptance of corporate responsibility.

HIRE A GUIDE

IF you would know yourself, hire a guide. There are guides and guides, of course, and some of them are no better than the rest of us. When we say guide, we mean the ideal guide who is a combination of all the virtues of all the guides we have known—and some of the individual guides of our acquaintance have come not far from measuring up to this standard.

The guide who *is* a guide makes the best man-meter (if we may coin a word) we know. He is self-respecting. When you are with him, see that you respect yourself. He is loyal. See that you deserve his loyalty. He serves you in the only way one American can and should serve another. See that your own Americanism is worthy of such service.

If your trip to the woods is of any duration, you will have plenty of opportunity to feel the impact of his personality against your own. He will not criticise. He will even let you (so long as your safety is not in danger) follow your own fool inclinations to the top of your natural bent. His face will take on a noncommittal solemnity of course, but no word of criticism will you hear him utter. Days afterwards perhaps he may quietly show you by his own example the woods way of accomplishing what you have previously bungled. He believes that experience and example are the best teachers.

It is the law of the woods that a man must carry his own pack, figuratively speaking, at the very least. The man who blames his gun, his rods, his flies, or his guide for disasters which are exclusively of his own making is at the least a stranger to the code of the woods.

We remember one belligerent sport who with his guide tramped through a swampy thicket of alder in search of birds. The two "put up" any number, but the sport failed to get even a single shot. Profanely and explicitly he denounced his guide and his guide's ancestors for chronic and congenital stupidity. The guide said nothing. When the two men had returned to camp, he took up his sport's gun and retraced his steps to the swamp. Four shots were heard in quick succession, and a little later the guide quietly hung up four birds in front of his sport's tent. Then he went about his business as though nothing had happened.

If we remember rightly, the sport had the grace to apologize and to show by his conduct that he had mended his manners.

It was not a case of "holding the mirror up to nature," but of the man who had been trained by nature holding its mirror up to the mind of the man who knew more of trade than of American men.

There are many men whom we wish we could persuade to hire a guide.

TRANQUILLITY IN TURMOIL

WHO is there who has not at times in this troubled world found in his own perplexed heart an echo of Hamlet's perplexity:

> "To die: to sleep;
> No more; and by a sleep to say we end
> The heartache and the thousand natural shocks
> That flesh is heir to—'tis a consummation
> Devoutly to be wished."

We may not be personal sufferers from "the slings and arrows of outrageous fortune." We may only be looking upon the battle from a place of safety. But every morning we dread to open our newspaper because we are quite sure that what will confront us there will be the story of some new strife between nations or between classes in our own Nation.

If that were all, we could better endure it. But it is not all. The strife is so often one of sordid selfishness. To-day it is a struggle between ambitious statesmen, each seeking what advantage he can win for his nation from the international chaos of our time; to-morrow it is a struggle between industrial organizations, each taking advantage for itself, each indifferent to the welfare of the general public. One day it is a group which for the sake of higher wages blockades the city of New York, indifferent to the suffering which such a blockade is sure, if continued, to bring upon innocent and helpless women and children. Another day a greater group threatens to deprive the country of its coal, paralyze its industry and its transportation, and bring upon millions of the inhabitants a famine of food and fuel more inescapable than that which Germany brought upon Belgium and northern France.

Are we tempted to make the Hebrew

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poet's aspiration our prayer: "Oh that I had wings like a dove! for then would I fly away, and be at rest"? We look about us. There is no land on all this globe free from this world-wide strife to which we can fly to be at rest; and we have no assurance that if we should fly from this earth we should find in the grave a doorway to the desired refuge. Not in shirking our duty can we find tranquillity. Quite otherwise. We can find it only in a new courage, a new understanding of the conflict, a new enlistment with the forces of righteousness, and a new faith in our Commander and Leader.

In my reading recently I have come across two contrasted experiences which illustrate this truth. One is the cynical philosophy of Brooks Adams expressed by him in his preface to the new edition of "The Emancipation of Massachusetts:" "Each day I live I am less able to withstand the suspicion that the universe, far from being an expression of law originating in a single primary cause, is a chaos which admits of reaching no equilibrium, and with which man is doomed eternally and hopelessly to contend." The other is the expression of a hopeful faith by Henri Frédéric Amiel, all the more significant because it is a struggling faith, not a faith as yet triumphant: "To win true peace, a man needs to feel himself directed, pardoned, and sustained by a Supreme Power, to feel himself in the right road, at the point where God would have him to be—in order with God and the universe. This faith gives strength and calm. I have not got it."

This faith is partly instinctive, partly Christian, partly a reasoned faith confirmed by the long look at life.

The instinctive faith is expressed by Browning in the axiomatic phrase: "Thou God art love; I build my faith on that." Mystical? Just as mystical as a little child's faith in his mother, and no more so. He wakes in the night. His throat is sore; his head is hot, and, oh, how it aches! He looks to his mother for comfort. But she does not give him comfort. She compels him to take nauseous medicine. She puts a mustard plaster on his chest. She adds torment to his torment. But, if he really loves his mother, he submits without resistance, and as soon as the inexplicable experience is over cuddles up to his mother to go to sleep in her arms.

The Christian faith is founded where Paul founded his faith when the cruelty, the rapine, the licentiousness, of the Roman Empire made faith in a Supreme Power of justice, goodness, and truth almost infinitely difficult. He faced frankly the difficult facts of life: "The whole creation groaneth and travaileth in pain together until now," he said. But he also welcomed the historic evidence of a supreme love working in man for men: "We know that all things work together for good to them that love God;" for, "He that spared not his own Son, but delivered him up for us all, how shall he not with him also freely give us all things?"

Finally, this faith that we are "on the right road" is a reasoned faith confirmed by the long survey of life. Creation is a process, not a product. Man and society are in the making. Brotherhood is its goal. We have abolished slavery and are now in this industrial struggle learning what are the rights of man and what his duties toward his fellow-man—what the duties of the individual in the group, of the group in the nation, of the nation in the brotherhood of nations. To do justly, to love mercy, to walk humbly with God, is the life that is worth while. To attain it is worth all that it costs. It can be attained only by experience; and it can be experienced only in struggle. "The reward," says the child's copy-book, "is in the struggle, not in the prize." If we can believe what we try to teach our children, we can preserve our tranquillity in the midst of the turmoil. If we can realize that we are soldiers in an age-long conflict between truth and falsehood, justice and injustice, good and evil, we shall not be disturbed by the discomforts of the camp, the dangers of the trenches, or the pains of the hospital; nor by the discomforts, the dangers, the pains, or the apparent disasters of our companions in the campaign. We may be disappointed, but we shall not be distressed by defeats. If we can realize that we are in the right road, where God would have us to be, in order with God and the universe, we shall have both strength and calm.

LYMAN ABBOTT.

THE ONLY HONEST EDITORS IN CAPTIVITY: PLEASE PAGE DIOGENES

A CERTAIN privately endowed Journal of Ideas (it has many, several of which conflict most interestingly)—we shall call it the "Blank"—an organ of the *cognoscenti*, *literati*, and *intelligentsia*, or whatever is the latest thing among the Serious Thinkers of the world, has this appeal, speaking through the voice of its business manager, to make to its subscribers:

> Subscribers, a free press hardly exists in America. Editors whose papers must pay dividends have got to conform. They must say what it pays to say. And it does not pay to inquire too minutely or to discuss too candidly. The inspiring thing, the incredible thing, is that the handful of you who support such journals as the "Blank" exert the influence you do exert. I felt it in every city and State I visited. I caught the sense of its wholesome presence in the strongholds of complacency. I saw fear of it in the owned press of every community, and in the popular National press as well.

In other words, a man who makes his own living cannot be honest. The brand of morality subscribed to in the above statement is similar in purport to that of the sociologists who believe that the question of personal morality is solely a matter of receiving more than x dollars a week in pay. Strangely enough, the aforementioned business manager is not satisfied with his present impregnable position of moral isolation. He longs for the flesh-pots of Egypt and urges his subscribers to help him to his financial feet:

> Can you imagine, can you overestimate, the importance of the announcement that the "Blank" is paying its own way? Think of what that would mean to the ideal of a free press! Think of its heartening effect on the thousands of obscure editors who don't quite dare tell the whole truth because the corner department store will withdraw its advertising if they do.

There may be thousands of editors (can't you just see their yearning faces turned nightly towards the Mecca of "Blank's" sanctum?) who are all of a twitter at this hope, but from the obscurity of The Outlook office the case seems to be one of "heads I win, tails you lose."

When "Blank" is supported by an admiring friend, it attains to a state of Nirvana in which it experiences freedom from all temptation. On the other hand, if it is supported by its subscribers, it at once becomes a cloud by day and a pillar of fire by night to which the obscure editors of the world can turn for inspiration to guide their stumbling feet.

But see what happens when the shoe is on the other foot. If any other journal is supported by an admiring friend, it becomes at once, of course, the "owned press." We are surprised that it is not called the "kept press," for that is the conventional jargon for the theme at hand. Or if other magazines are supported by their subscribers and advertisers, of course "they must say what it pays to say." It is indeed a hard life for editors excluded from the sacred circle of the intellectually elect.

Musing over the sad case of the journalistic world, we were happily comforted by the recollection of a certain parable which tells the story of the man who stood and prayed: "God, I thank thee that I am not as other men are, extortioners, unjust, adulterers, or even as this publican."

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THE NEW LIBERAL LEADER IN CANADA

BY FRANK MAITLAND

Not long ago, for the first time in the history of Canada the leader of a political party was chosen in open convention. Usually the members of a party in Parliament select the party leader, the choice being made from among those holding seats in the Canadian House of Commons. At the recent Liberal Convention held at Ottawa the selection of a leader fell upon one who is no longer a member of the House of Commons. Fortunately, according to the Canadian custom, the new leader is not confined to an endeavor to get elected in any one constituency; he may take his choice among the vacancies in constituencies scattered throughout Canada; and he was quickly offered the nomination for more than one constituency by the Liberals resident in them. When returned to Parliament, his position will be that of "Leader of the Opposition" (the Coalition Cabinet, led by Sir Robert Borden, being still in power) and similar to that held in the British House of Commons. It is the same position as Mackenzie, Blake, and Laurier held when they were Leaders of the Opposition in the Canadian Parliament, the only difference being that they were chosen by the Parliamentary group of Liberals, whereas Mr. King has been chosen by the democratic convention of the party as a whole.

As indicated in the following article, Mr. King's selection is due in part to his own sterling qualities, but is also in part a tribute to the memory of Sir Wilfrid Laurier, to whom Mr. King was notably loyal, especially in the last general election, he having contested a constituency which his grandfather represented in the Canadian Parliament for a number of years in the early thirties.—THE EDITORS.

WILLIAM LYON MACKENZIE KING is the new leader of the Canadian Liberal party. He is a grandson of the celebrated William Lyon Mackenzie who in 1837 raised the standard of armed rebellion in old Upper Canada in his fight for truly representative and responsible government.

Though Mr. King is only forty-four years of age, he was Minister of Labor (1909–11) in the Laurier Cabinet. He is also the author of the Canadian legislation concerning labor disputes. Latterly he has been much in the United States in the service of the Rockefeller Foundation, for which he conducted a special investigation of labor and industrial problems. He is the author of many magazine and review articles on industrial questions, also of "Industry and Humanity," a recently published book in which he strongly advocates the sharing with labor by capital of the control and the profits of industry. It is therefore reasonable to expect that under his leadership the Liberal party will devote more than ordinary attention to industrial questions.

In 1917 Mr. King, unlike most of the English-speaking Liberal leaders, fought the conscription policy of the Union Government of Sir Robert Borden. While the Convention which chose the new party leader was attended by many Liberals who supported the Unionist coalition and its conscription policy in 1917, it was controlled by the "old guard" who had refused to waver in their allegiance to Sir Wilfrid. Mr. King's chief opponent was the Hon. W. S. Fielding, Minister of Finance in all the Laurier administrations. In 1917 Mr. Fielding was elected by acclamation as a conscriptionist Liberal, Unionist opposition being withdrawn at the special request of Sir Robert Borden. Mr. Fielding's support of conscription has never been forgiven by the Quebec section of the Liberal party, and, while it was an understood thing that the new leader was to be chosen from the English-speaking portion of the party, the French-Canadians were determined, apparently, that the honor should not be bestowed upon any man who had accorded support to Union Government.

The conscription issue played havoc with party lines in Canada in 1917. Sir Robert Borden's Conservative Government was succeeded by a Unionist or Coalition administration, of which several of the most prominent of the English-speaking Liberals became members. In the election of 1917 the new administration received the support of the Conservative electors and of the majority of the Liberal voters in most of the provinces outside Quebec. The result was a sweeping victory for the Government. Sir Wilfrid Laurier carried all but two or three seats in his native Province of

WILLIAM LYON MACKENZIE KING

Quebec, but utterly failed to command support elsewhere.

Mr. King's opposition to the draft will not help him to gain the confidence and support of English-speaking Canada, although it will doubtless enable him to retain for his party the same ascendency in the Province of Quebec which it enjoyed in the days of the Laurier leadership.

The war being over, and domestic issues again commanding attention, there has been evidence in recent months of some tendency to return to party controversies. Apparently, however, there is to be no return to the exact alignment of pre-war days.

In truth, party politics had approached bankruptcy in the days before the war. A visitor from Mars would have been puzzled to discover what difference in principle divided the two parties. In the early nineties the fiscal policy had been the dividing issue. When Sir Wilfrid Laurier became Premier in 1896, after a long period of Conservative rule, his party was pledged to make sweeping reductions in the tariff. "Free trade as they have it in England" was its goal and its promise. Confronted with the responsibilities of office, the Laurier administrations did little to put the party platform into effect. The British preference was the only substantial concession to the freer trade sentiment of the Liberal party. Adjustments and changes were made, of course, but protection remained the principle upon which the tariff policy was founded.

Meanwhile, however, there had come the beginnings of a formidable agrarian movement in the western provinces. The Grain Growers' Associations were beginning to give promise of the strength to which they have attained to-day. They are now the most conspicuous examples of successful farmers' movements to be found. They are forming a political party of their own, but for years they maintained official political neutrality. From the first, however, they have been avowed opponents of protection. It was in deference to this sentiment prevalent in the western provinces that in 1911 the Laurier Government negotiated the reciprocity agreement with the United States. On this policy Sir Wilfrid Laurier was defeated. Perhaps the principal cause of his defeat was the ill-advised statement of President Taft that reciprocity would make of Canada "an adjunct of the United States." A wave of patriotic fervor defeated the Government.

The Liberal Convention lately held has made specific and definite promises of sweeping reductions in the tariff. Nevertheless the eastern wing of the party contains many protectionists. Quebec, for example, is strongly protectionist in its sentiments, but the support of Quebec is taken for granted. The low-tariff plank is designed to appeal to the prairie provinces. There is much speculation as to the effect of this low-tariff policy upon the political situation in the west. The grain growers have expressed complete lack of confidence in both of the great parties and have organized independently.

To what extent the Convention has healed the breach made in the Liberal party in 1917 time and the ballot-box alone can tell. Very few of those Liberals who accorded whole-hearted support to the Union administration in the 1917 election attended this Convention. The Opposition will be greatly assisted,

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however, by the general unrest throughout the country due to industrial troubles and discontent over rising costs of living.

There is no doubt that Mr. King will prove a dangerous opponent of the Government. The new platform of his party will make compelling appeal to the electors in many parts of the country. Especially is this true because of the general industrial unrest and the pressure of the high cost of living.

Personally, it may be said of Mr. King that his reputation for the strictest integrity is above reproach. A man of undoubted ability, a careful student, an orator of parts, he will make his impress upon the life of his country. Canadians held Sir Wilfrid Laurier in high regard, and it is no easy task for any man to follow him in the leadership of his party. Nevertheless it is probably the general opinion in Canada that Mr. King will prove no mean successor to Mackenzie, Blake, and Laurier.

HOW SHALL THE RAILWAYS BE RETURNED TO THEIR OWNERS?

DURING the war the Federal Government had to take over the control of our railways. The President expects to return them to their owners on January 1, 1920. We are within a few weeks of that date.

How shall the railways be returned? This interests every one—the railway employee and the railway executive, the shipper and traveler, and last, but not least, the owner of railway stocks and bonds.

Experience has shown that we need new railway legislation if we would solve the greatest of the economic problems in the readjustment of our affairs from a war to a peace basis. Various plans have been proposed. The one about which the people have talked most is the so-called Plumb Plan (from Glenn E. Plumb, counsel for the railway brotherhoods), introduced August 2 in the form of a bill into Congress. The other bills introduced represent the views of the Association of Railway Executives, the Association of Owners of Railway Securities, the Inter-State Commerce Commission, and of certain eminent individuals, such as Mr. Hines, Mr. Morawetz, Mr. Warburg, and Mr. Warfield. Of these bills, those now principally under consideration are two, called the Cummins and the Esch Bills, after the Chairmen of the Inter-State Commerce Committees of the Senate and House of Representatives, respectively.

As to ownership, both bills provide for private ownership—the first, by Federal incorporation and control; the second, by existing organizations. All the other measures introduced, except the Plumb Plan, also provide for private ownership. The Plumb Plan (passed over by the House Committee in favor of its own bill) provides for Government ownership, and for operation by corporations chiefly controlled by the railway employees.

As to mergers, the Cummins Bill would merge the present railway systems into not less than twenty or more than thirty-five regional systems, each system under a separate corporation; there is a feeling on the part of some railway men, however, that these figures might be reduced to "not less than twelve or more than eighteen." The bill introduced by Senator Frelinghuysen (recommended by the United States Chamber of Commerce) and the Esch Bill would permit mergers. The Plumb Plan, however, provides for the operation of the roads by one corporation, as does also the bill introduced by Senator Lenroot, his corporation, however, being privately owned and under the supervision of the Inter-State Commerce Commission.

As to the issuance of securities, all the bills would have Federal regulation. The Plumb Plan, however, would replace the present railway securities by Government bonds.

As to general control, the Cummins Bill would increase the railway directorates by two members representing the employees and by two representing the Government. While the House bill would intensify the present Federal control, the Plumb Plan would enormously increase labor control by having directorates composed one-third from "classified employees," one-third from "official employees" (that is, all employees not organized or not eligible to admission in existing railway organizations), and one-third from the nominees of the President of the United States. The Lenroot Bill would have the President of the United States appoint all the directors from lists furnished by the stockholders and by various labor and business organizations.

As to rates, all the bills provide for the continuance of the Inter-State Commerce Commission's control, but, as the Commission has often failed to provide rates which from year to year would attract new capital, the Cummins bill would provide against particular injustices (due to excessive consideration of the entire country-wide situation) by dividing the country into rate-making districts, the rates prescribed for each district to be sufficient to produce a five and one-half per cent net income, or, in certain cases, six per cent. It would also give to the Commission power to name minimum rates. Finally, it would transfer some of the Commission's powers to a Federal Transportation Board, a Board which, as in the bill introduced by Senator Frelinghuysen, would have large administrative functions.

As to the return on capital, the Cummins Bill provides that if any company shall receive in any year more than six per cent on the value of its property, half of the excess shall be placed in a company reserve fund and the other half paid to a general railway contingent fund, but in excess of seven per cent one-quarter and three-quarters respectively. The Frelinghuysen Bill's provision is similar. The Esch Bill avoids a guaranty of or limitation on the return on capital. Not so the Plumb Plan, as is seen in its provision for four per cent Government bonds. Not so the Lenroot Bill, which would have dividends not lower than three and one-half per cent or higher than six per cent and a Government guaranty of four per cent on the capital stock of corporations.

As to distribution of profits, the Cummins Bill would use a part of the excess earnings to improve the conditions of employees (specifically to lessen the hazards of employment, to extend hospital relief, to supplement existing systems of insurance and pensions, to establish technical education and a system of profit-sharing by employees, the whole fund to be administered by a council composed of one representative from each organized craft of railway employees). Another part of excess earnings would be used to buy equipment and for loans to other railways. The Esch Bill has no provision for the distribution of surplus earnings. The Lenroot Bill would have excess earnings shared as follows: Labor, forty per cent; stockholders, thirty per cent; Government, thirty per cent. The Plumb Plan would use half the earnings for extensions and to pay for loans and half as a dividend for the employees.

As to financing, all the bills provide that it shall be authorized by the Government.

As to joint use of terminals, most of the bills provide for such use—a lesson drawn from the recent Government success in unifying the railway service and preventing waste.

As to wages, the Cummins Bill would create a commission composed of an equal number of the representatives of employees and employers to consider labor disputes, the decisions to be referred to the Transportation Board for final adjustment. The Esch Bill creates similar wage adjustment boards, as do the other bills. But the Plumb Plan would adjust wages by district boards composed only and equally of "classified" and "official" employees.

As to strikes, the Cummins Bill makes lockouts and strikes unlawful; to aid

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or abet any act looking to the hindrance of railway service is made a misdemeanor, punishable by $500 fine or six months' imprisonment or both. The other bills contain no such provision.

The ultimate bill which will result from the above proposals may include Senator Lenroot's proposition of a guaranty to labor to organize and bargain collectively, and the Frelinghuysen proposal that the decisions of wage adjustment boards shall be binding save in the case of a deadlock, when a decision would lie with the Federal Transportation Board. In any case, the ultimate bill ought, we believe, do three things, among others:

1. Further the community-of-interest ideal.
2. Tend to stabilize railway securities.
3. Perpetuate whatever successful features have come to the fore in Government operation and bring about more efficient railway service.

SHOULD WE BE TURKEY'S UNCLE?

BY GREGORY MASON

STAFF CORRESPONDENT OF THE OUTLOOK

ALL the Powers are agreed that Turkey is not capable of self-government at present; and the Turks are resigned to having some sort of foreign supervision, while not a few of them are ready to welcome it as a protection. The consensus of opinion is that this supervision can best be obtained by having the League of Nations give some Power a mandate to govern Turkey.

Turkish affairs to-day are subject to the control of an Inter-Allied Commission. Several of the commissioners are men of long experience in Turkey, and all have gathered about them men who are considered authorities on the Ottoman Empire. There is thus in Constantinople a large body of foreign experts on Turkey. I had the privilege of talking with many of them. The following article is a report of what I found to be the best opinion in regard to the future of Turkey.

In the first place, the Allies ought to avoid anything in the nature of what Rear-Admiral Bristol, one of the American commissioners, calls a "Balkanization of Turkey." Admiral Bristol is very much opposed to dividing Turkey up into a lot of little states. To do so would be to lay the foundations for future wars, all involving the danger of another general conflagration in Europe and Asia.

The best advisers of the United States believe that so far as is possible Turkey ought to be kept intact, and that it would be well if even Mesopotamia, Palestine, Syria, Adalia, Smyrna, and Armenia could go under the protection of whatever Power is chosen to have the mandate for Anatolia. Unfortunately, however, it will be impossible to avoid a good deal of partition. The British victories in Mesopotamia and Palestine contributed a great deal to the common victory of the Allies, and those regions will almost certainly be controlled by Great Britain. Nor does any one who is at all familiar with the British genius for colonial government doubt that the inhabitants of Mesopotamia and Palestine will be as well treated under British as they would be under any other administration. The French have for many years looked on Syria as their particular field of influence in Asia Minor, and the chances are that most of Syria will be put under the protection of France. The Italians have less natural reason for claiming Adalia; but while the division is under way they want their share, and Adalia it is likely to be. If the Italians are entitled to Adalia, the Greeks are more entitled to Smyrna and vicinity, and will probably get it.

There remain of the Turkish Empire only Anatolia, Armenia, and the Constantinople region. By all means keep these three pieces together, say the men best qualified to speak. "Turkey for the Turks" is a slogan in which Americans, Britons, and Frenchmen can join as enthusiastically as any Ottoman, for to put the Turks in the power of a rival people will only be to ask for trouble. But by the same token "Armenia for the Armenians" is a good slogan also.

This does not mean, however, that Armenia ought to be independent. A great many Armenians themselves admit that Armenia is not ready for self-government. The question then resolves itself to this: Would it be better to put Armenia and Turkey under the protection of separate mandatory nations, or to put them under the ægis of the same mandatary?

There are many men qualified by experience to speak with authority who contend that Armenia ought not to be under the control of the nation that has the mandate for Turkey. Their conviction is based mainly on a feeling that no mandatory Power can rule over both Turkey and Armenia with strict impartiality. But I believe it is fair to say that the very best expert opinion favors putting Armenia and Turkey under the mandate of the same nation. This does not mean that the Armenian would be left in the power of the Turk, or that the tables would be turned and the Turk find himself at the mercy of the people he has persecuted for years. Both Armenia and Turkey would have a large degree of autonomy, and it would be the business of the mandatory Power to see that neither meddled in the affairs of the other. The men who believe that this solution is the right one point out that there is no clear-cut line of demarcation between the districts inhabited mainly by Turks and the districts inhabited mainly by Armenians, and that by economic ties the two peoples are interdependent to a large degree. Finally, those who believe in one mandatory "godfather" for Turks and Armenians say that only by the adoption of this plan can real justice be attained. For, they argue, if the two peoples have separate protectors, each will be running to its own protector with complaints against the other until the two mandatory Powers are very likely to be involved in a controversy which might even lead to war between them. And as each would be inclined to favor the cause of its own ward, substantial justice on the merits of disputes between Turks and Armenians would be hard to obtain.

Now, in regard to the treatment of Constantinople and the little piece of former Turkey-in-Europe which will go with it, there are men of judgment who favor separating this part of old Turkey entirely from either Anatolia or Armenia, and others who favor making it independent of both. But here, too, we find that the best opinion favors the principle of unity. The Dardanelles and the Bosphorus must be kept open for the world; but the Power charged with the duty of protecting the rights of all nations at Constantinople ought to be the same Power which supervises the affairs of Armenia and Anatolia.

What will be the nature of the duties of the country which is given the mandate for this reduced Turkey? A British diplomat in Constantinople said to me, "Of course this mandate talk is all eyewash." He meant that Turkey would be virtually the downright possession of the country which was given the mandate to govern it. I do not believe that his view is the view of all Britons, but it is certainly the view of a good many Britons and of most Frenchmen, Italians, and Greeks. If Turkey were put under a mandate to France, Italy, or Greece, she would be to all extents and purposes a mere colony of France, Italy, or Greece. She would probably be more exploited for the benefit of her new foster-mother and less developed for her own good than if she were assigned to England.

At any rate, it is certainly not the American view that "this mandate talk is all eyewash." America is not at all anxious to be given a mandate for Turkey, and if she should accept this responsibility she would accept it as a duty —as part of her share of enforcing the decisions of the Peace Conference—and not as a privilege of making money at the expense of the Turks. America would be determined that Turkey should be her ward only for a limited period of

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years. This is so partly because America has less zest for acquiring colonies anywhere than the European Powers, but more because the American people are distinctly anxious to avoid being deeply involved in the entangling politics of Europe and Asia.

It is true though that the relations between the "godmother nation" and her ward would be much the same as those between any nation and one of its colonies. If the United States should take the mandate for Turkey, her administration there probably would be much the same as her administration in the Philippines.

At present there is more or less brigandage throughout Asiatic Turkey, and the first task of the mandatory nation would be to restore order. This could be done very largely with the aid of a force of native constabulary. There is much material available for such a *gendarmerie*. The Armenian republic in the Caucasus could furnish some thirty thousand men, and many Armenians who have fought in the British, French, and American armies could be used. Admiral Bristol told me that if Armenia, Anatolia, and Constantinople were together put under the protection of America, in his opinion two Army divisions would be enough to keep order, with the help of the American Navy. But if Armenia were separated from the other two sections, a whole foreign army would be necessary to keep order, in his opinion, because in the event of such a division the Turks and Armenians would fly at each others' throats. The Armenian leader, General Antronik, is of the opinion that two divisions of foreign troops with the assistance of native constabulary would be enough to "hold down" all Armenia. Certainly there is little reason to fear that a large force of American troops would have to be kept permanently in Turkey.

No nation ought to undertake the responsibility of putting Turkey on her feet in anything less than twenty-five years, and probably it would be more like fifty or one hundred years before Turkey would be capable of governing herself well. After putting the country in order, the mandatory nation ought to build and improve roads and railways, build schools, develop commerce, and in general improve the standard of enlightenment and prosperity in Turkey. One vital reform is the separation of church and state. If you took the backing of the state away from Islam, the religion would lose adherents; but in the end the change would probably be a good thing for Islam, and it would certainly be a good thing for Turkey. A religion which cannot stand on its own feet ought to fall.

Now we come to the question, Which nation ought to have the mandate for Turkey? Willingness to assume the responsibility seems to exist among the Allies in inverse ratio to ability to perform the duties of the position. Greece would be simply delighted to be given a mandate for Turkey, and Greece is least qualified of all the candidates for the task. Italy is very eager to get the privilege, but Italy, while more capable than Greece, has not yet the strength to do the thing thoroughly, and, what is more, Italy, like Greece, would treat Turkey as a colony won by conquest. France would be very glad to be Turkey's foster-parent and would make a fairly good one, except that France also would be over-inclined to view her position mainly as an opportunity to make money out of the Turk. The job could be done best by either Great Britain or the United States, and neither of them seems very anxious for it.

The Turk, with his usual wiliness, has succeeded in persuading each nation that he prefers that nation to all others. But the truth probably is that the Turk would prefer to have an Anglo-Saxon nation over him.

England has many qualifications for this work. She has had much more experience in colonial government than America, and in particular she has had a good deal of experience in governing Moslems, while we have had none. England has developed a class of professional administrators, men and women, whose whole lives are devoted to the problems of colonial administration. We have hardly any class of this kind.

On the other hand, although in some ways England would be glad to have the mandate, she hardly dares to take it. She feels that her responsibilities are already heavy enough, and she fears that an acceptance by her of a mandate for Turkey would be hailed far and wide as proof of those sinister designs against Persia which her enemies both in Europe and Asia accuse her of having. She is also afraid of complications which might develop among her Moslems of India and Egypt if she should bring under her flag the Moslems of Turkey as well.

For these reasons, and others, England has decided that she would be glad to have the United States take the mandate for Turkey. She prefers us in Constantinople to any other Power. We speak her language for one thing. She considers us perhaps less imperialistic than other nations that might have the mandate. And, finally, Great Britain, even more than the United States, is inclined to value highly the Anglo-American entente which has been one of the most fortunate outgrowths of the war.

Largely because Great Britain prefers us, we can probably have the honor and responsibility of governing Turkey if we want it.

Do we want it? Should we take it?

Almost all Americans who live in the Near East say that we ought to take it. This may be partly because in many cases the personal status of these nationals of ours would be improved if we were ruling at Constantinople. But for the most part the opinion of these Americans is an honest one and springs from a realization of the great good the United States could do in Asia Minor and the Balkans.

It is always difficult to learn what the Turks are thinking, but I believe that the majority of them would prefer the United States even to England. In the first place, this is because we are not European, and the Turks have suffered so much as the objects of European ambition and intrigue that they would distrust any European nation as a guardian. Secondly, the Turks prefer us because we are the richest country in the world, and they think that we would spend more money on the development of their country than even the British would spend. They are saying in Constantinople now that if America gets the mandate she will at once harness up the current of the Bosphorus for the production of electric power and then throw a great bridge across the straits. In the third place, the Turks prefer us because they think that we are more moved by feelings of humanity and high ideals than any other nation. Of course, from a cynical point of view, this means that the Turks think we are "easy marks."

The usual argument of the American who is opposed to having his country take the mandate is based on the Monroe Doctrine. But did we not more or less waive, or at least modify, the Monroe Doctrine forever when we entered the war? Was not Château Thierry not only a promise to bear our share of the war, but also a pledge to bear our share of the burden of the peace settlement which should come out of the war? Certainly Europe and Asia understood so.

To conclude, then, we can probably have the mandate for Turkey if we want it. We ought not to accept it merely as an opportunity to enrich ourselves materially. But if it is our fair share of the white man's burden, and if to carry it will not hurt our own treasury, then is it not our duty to assume it?

There is no reason why a farmer in Maine or Minnesota should be asked to pay a higher tax rate in order to help the farmer in Anatolia. That would be carrying international altruism too far. But Turkey is a country of many resources which need only developing. Properly administered, she could easily pay for her own regeneration and development. A large commerce could easily be built up between the United States and Turkey. The Ottoman state is at about the stage of development which America was in seventy-five years ago. Turkey needs many exports which we could give her, but especially machinery and other material for industrial and agricultural development.

I might sum up by saying that the opinion of the wisest advisers of the United States Government is about as follows:

We would better not take a mandate for Armenia alone, nor for Constantinople alone, nor for Anatolia alone. To do so would involve us in difficulties far out of proportion to the doubtful good we could accomplish. But if we can get a mandate for Armenia, Anatolia, and the Constantinople region all together—and we probably can get it—we ought to take it. To do so would be good for Turkey, good for us, and good for the world.

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COMMUNITY CIVICS

A PRACTICAL EDUCATIONAL COURSE IN CITIZENSHIP

II—SAFEGUARDING LIFE AND PROPERTY

BY M. C. DESHEL

OF THE DE WITT CLINTON HIGH SCHOOL, NEW YORK CITY

This is the second of the series of articles by representative teachers of the New York High Schools which will follow and interpret the new course in Community Civics which forms such an important part of the required work of the New York High Schools this fall and winter. The first article, "The City's Water Supply," by J. L. Stockton, appeared in the issue for October 1. During the temporary suspension of publication because of the printers' strike three articles in this series were sent out by The Outlook in pamphlet form to schools and teachers. These will appear in The Outlook later in the series.—THE EDITORS.

INTRODUCTION

Not having his latch-key with him, and not wishing to awaken the family at a late hour, our new neighbor decided to effect an entrance as he had often done in the days before he became a resident of the city, viz., by way of the first-floor window. The window yielded and rose more easily than he had expected it would. He was half-way through, and congratulating himself on his successful entrance, when—

"Come out o' that, you! What do you think you're doing, breaking into houses?"

Before he had time to reply he was coming out—not gracefully and gently, but hurriedly and rudely. He landed in a confused heap on the ground. In attempting to scramble to his feet he discovered that he was detained, forcibly detained, and, to make matters worse, rough hands were feeling in all his pockets. A mighty derrick, clutching his coat collar and some of his shoulder, hoisted him directly to an upright position, and held him there on tiptoe. He was looking straight into the cold gray eye of Officer Murphy.

"Gentleman Raffles with us again, I see," said Murphy. "I thought you fellows knew better than to come on my beat. Sure enough regulation Raffles—all dolled up—evening clothes 'nd everything!"

The ruffled gentleman wanted to reply, but the vigorous exercise that had so recently been forced upon him without warning had used up a large part of his breath. The best he could do was to gasp feebly and motion denial with his hands.

Murphy did not mince matters. It was all in the night's work with him, so with a jovial, "Come on, my beauty; you must go to bed while I look after your mate," they moved out of the yard.

By the time the housebreaker recovered his voice he was being propelled swiftly by the coat collar sidewise and backwards down the street. All his claims to innocence, all his protestations against such outrageous treatment, fell on deaf ears. Nothing he could say or do made the least impression on the determined policeman. It seemed to the culprit that they traveled miles in this fashion until they came to a green light which was the goal of the promoter of the trip.

I never discussed the episode with our neighbor, fearing that he might not care to recall the humiliating details. But one day last spring, while we were digging in our respective gardens, we visited across the fence. I was speculating as to how much of our prospective garden truck would be left for us to harvest in the fall.

My neighbor interrupted me with—"Don't worry. Our garden stuff will be safe from everything but bugs and weeds. We have a fine officer on this beat. Don't you know him? I've known him ever since I moved here. Fine fellow, Murphy. Always on the job!"

FRANK A. REXFORD.

WHEN you hear the clanging fire alarms and you see the engines hurrying to a fire, you say to yourself, "I wonder where that fire is. I hope it is not a serious one." You as a good citizen feel concerned, for you know that the danger is general and that individual action will be inadequate to put out the fire. The whole community is interested in a fire.

The fire-fighting problem was a great one even in the days of the Romans. Rome had her *Præfectus Vigilum*, her fire chief, and a highly organized corps of fire-fighters. In this regard the Romans showed their superiority to the moderns, for London had no fire-fighting apparatus when the great fire of 1666 wiped out the city.

We New Yorkers have reason to be proud of our Fire Department and its equipment—the best that money and brains can produce. Great progress has been made since 1648. In that year 150 leather buckets were purchased for the use of the town of New Amsterdam. Today 6,000 firemen guard $60,000,000,000 worth of property and 6,000,000 lives in our city.

New York has 578 miles of the world's busiest water-front, which must be protected. The Fire Department has tremendous problems to solve. The congestion makes their task a difficult one. Some of the sky-scrapers downtown house as many people as there are to be found in many Western cities.

Many agencies unite to help the Fire Department. The Fire Commissioner of New York City is required by law to enforce the provisions of the Labor Law dealing with fire prevention, the matter of equipment, fire drills, and the use and occupancy of factory buildings in New York City.

The State Labor Law also imposes a duty on the Fire Commissioner—to see to it that a fire drill is held once a month in all buildings employing more than seventy-five people above the second floor. After an inspection of the premises, specifications are laid down as to the way in which the drill is to be carried out by the occupants.

All the passageways leading to exits must be kept free and clear of obstruction at all times. In factories, places of amusement, and in public buildings all exits must be marked during the day and indicated at night by red lights. The Building Code of the Code of City Ordinances provides that the size, location, and number of the exits shall depend on the seating capacity of the building. The State Labor Law also makes provisions on this subject.

The Board of Standards and Appeals makes regulations governing the installation of all kinds of fire appliances in buildings. It must pass on any laws which involve the construction or alteration of buildings to see that the fire regulations are complied with. The Fire Commissioner and the Chief of the Fire Department are among the members of

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this Board. All modern buildings have sprinkling systems for fire fighting. The one most commonly used is known as the automatic wet sprinkler, which is installed in buildings which are always heated. Another type is called the dry sprinkler. Ingenious mechanisms release the water from the pipes stretched along the ceilings when the temperature rises to a certain point.

The Department of Water Supply, Gas, and Electricity sees to it that there is ready a water supply for these sprinklers. Stand-pipes are required in all buildings over eighty-five feet in height, with connections on the street for fire engines.

There are still to be found in the outlying sparsely settled sections of Queens and Richmond Boroughs a few volunteer fire companies. Early in the nineteenth century these companies were numerous. Membership in one was almost a prerequisite to political success. The best known of these was "Americus Six," organized by William Tweed, and of this Richard Croker was a member. In 1865 the volunteer system was abolished by an act of the State Legislature creating a metropolitan Fire Department.

The Fire Commissioner is empowered under the law to disband these volunteer companies and to extend the paid system as the exigencies require. Every fire company costs the taxpayers about $30,000 yearly for upkeep, and a community must show that it is entitled to a paid company. Volunteer companies are given a yearly sum for upkeep, and the city provides the apparatus and equipment. The men receive no salary. They are volunteer firemen—in private life the grocer, the baker, and the professional man.

FIRE INSURANCE COMPANIES ARE VITALLY INTERESTED IN FIRES

Fire insurance companies are companies which agree to pay losses sustained through fire upon payment of premiums. They are the losers when fires occur. It is to their interest to co-operate with the Fire Department of our city. The New York Board of Fire Underwriters sends a patrol to a fire to cover up the goods which might be damaged by water and to save whatever they can from the fire. This patrol acts under the direction of the Fire Department while at the fire. After the fire is extinguished the fire chief in charge of the fire turns everything over to this patrol. All foreign fire insurance companies doing business in New York City are required by law to pay two per cent of their gross premiums to the Fire Commissioner. This money is made part of the pension fund of the Fire Department. This sum is paid by the companies for the services rendered to them by the Department in keeping down their losses. Corporation Counsel Burr recently brought an action against an insurance company on behalf of the Fire Commissioner for non-payment of this premium. If the decision rendered in the Supreme Court is sustained in the higher courts, the firemen's pension fund will be enriched $200,000.

Quite as important as fire fighting is fire prevention. The Bureau of Fire Prevention, established in 1911, inspects all buildings in New York City to see that the fire laws are observed. Every year the Bureau orders owners and occupants of buildings to make changes in construction and equipment. The Bureau also investigates the causes of fires, and if any of them are suspicious in their origin it lays the evidence before the District Attorney.

All the alterations required by the Bureau of Fire Prevention must be approved by the Bureau of Buildings, which is charged with the enforcement of the Building Code. The Bureau makes inspections periodically during the construction and issues a final certificate of approval of the occupation of the building.

None the less zealously does the city guard our health. One glance at the Sanitary Code of the Board of Health suffices to show what New York does to protect us from disease. To show the wide range of matters treated let us glance at a few. The Code contains regulations concerning barber shops, lodging-houses, cold storage, undertakers, milk, patent medicines, contagious diseases. All of these matters and hundreds of others are in some measure or other subject to control by this powerful Board under its exercise of the "police power."

No department is better organized or carries on a more effective propaganda for a better New York than the Board of Health. Through its clinics, laboratories, and bureaus it wages a ceaseless campaign against our common enemy—disease. Trained bacteriologists guard our milk and water supply, inspectors watch for all sorts of adulterations, visiting nurses help reduce the death rates among babies. The city spares no expense and good citizens do not begrudge the money spent.

The Police Deparment is another great agency in safeguarding life and property. This Department is without a peer anywhere in the world. It deals with the most desperate and hardened criminals and the little youngster who has lost his mother in a crowd. If one should stop to consider the tremendous problems confronting the Police Department, he would not be so quick to criticise. Large cities always attract an unusual proportion of criminals and vandals, and the population is so great that they can easily lose themselves.

Of all the policemen who safeguard our lives and property, none do a better work than the members of the Traffic Squad.

Matters dealing with the hospital streets, right of way, and the speed of vehicles are dealt with by this highly trained group of men, who undergo a period of special training at the Police Training School. Last year more than 18,000 drivers of vehicles were arrested, and of this number 17,000 were convicted of violations of the traffic rules.

The number of "safety zones" has been greatly increased under the direction of the traffic division, and more "safety isles" have been established in our congested traffic centers. More "one-way" streets are being used for vehicular traffic. Elaborate systems of traffic regulation are being constantly tried out. Semaphore "safety zones" and "safety isles" all help to reduce the number of accidents. "Play streets" have been set aside by the Police Department in the congested districts, to permit children to play during certain hours without danger from street traffic. The speed of traffic in other streets has been limited to not more than eight miles an hour during certain hours of the day.

In an effort to reduce the number of street accidents the "You Who Drive" campaign, the idea of former Police Commissioner Arthur Woods, was inaugurated. Thousands of circulars and posters were distributed. The newspapers and the film producers aided in the campaign, which extended all over the United States and Canada. Drivers of vehicles of all kinds were impressed with the necessity of being careful of the lives of their fellow-citizens.

The city safeguards its citizens from other kinds of accidents. The Code of Ordinances of our city requires that snow and ice are to be removed by the owner or occupant of abutting premises in four hours after snow ceases to fall. If the snow is frozen, ashes, sand, or sawdust must be placed over the snow and the walks must be cleaned as soon as the weather permits.

The Code also provides that rubbish or refuse of any kind is not to be thrown upon streets or sidewalks. The throwing of fruit or vegetables or slippery substances like banana peels is prohibited. Proprietors of vegetable stores are required by law to put such notices in their places of business.

The most improved methods of street and park lighting are used to prevent accidents and attacks on pedestrians. These matters are under the jurisdiction of the Bureau of Gas and Electricity.

NEW YORK STATE, TOO, IS INTERESTED VITALLY IN THE LIVES OF ITS CITIZENS

The New York State Industrial Code has elaborated provisions relative to the safeguarding of human lives from accidents due to improperly protected machinery. The State Commission and the city authorities are charged with the duty of carrying out this provision of the law.

In 1914 the Legislature of the State enacted a new Workmen's Compensation Law. This law classifies industries as hazardous and otherwise and provides for compulsory workmen's compensation for all hazardous industries. John Smith, an iron-worker, if injured in the course of his employment, presents his claim for compensation to the State Industrial Commission. The State pays John Smith out of a fund raised by a tax on the employer of labor.

When necessary, the Federal Govern-

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ment will step in to safeguard life and property. Federal troops under Major-General Leonard Wood were sent to Omaha recently to quell riots, at the request of the Governor of the State. Where the city and State authorities feel that Federal aid is necessary the National Government stands ready to protect its citizens and their property. Should any State be invaded by a foe, the Federal Government would rush to its aid without even waiting for a call for help. The President of the United States is authorized to use the Army and Navy.

All men of New York State between the ages of eighteen and forty-five are members of the State Militia unless they are exempted by the State law or the United States law. These men may be called upon by the Governor of the State, the commander-in-chief, to put down invasion or domestic violence.

Millions of dollars are spent annually to protect property from fire and flood and to preserve our forests. Huge embankments called levees have been constructed by engineers to safeguard life and property from inundation. Many of these levees are to be found along the Mississippi River.

Recently 700 men were drafted in Los Angeles to fight National Forest fires in the Los Angeles National Forest. Up to the time of the draft the fire burned many thousands of acres of timber and extended over a front of thirty miles wide. Ashes from the fire thirty miles away fell in all parts of Los Angeles. Such a fire results in a loss to all citizens of our country and is a matter of common concern. The War Department reports tell us that aerial forest patrols are on the lookout for fires, and that in one week four fires were reported to the Forestry Service at Placerville, California.

New York State, under the State Constitution, may not dispose of its forest lands, which are of vital importance as a source of water supply. All forest lands owned by the State or to be acquired are to be maintained as wild forest lands. The timber may not be sold or destroyed. In the Adirondacks and Catskill Mountains lies the "Forest Preserve," and in it are the streams which are vast future reservoirs for New York City's water supply. These great forests are protected from fire by systems of fire patrols. Rangers make periodic visits to various points, and through the aid of telephone systems, lookouts, and observation towers they are constantly on guard against fire.

THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT DOES ITS "BIT" TO SAFEGUARD LIFE AND PROPERTY

Few people realize how the work of the Weather Bureau affects their lives. Every port and harbor of considerable importance is warned many hours in advance of coming storms through the use of Weather Bureau flags and by other means. Millions of dollars' worth of crops are saved from frost by timely warnings. It has been estimated that advance news of a single cold wave meant the saving of three million dollars' worth of crops. All classes of men are interested in these reports—railway men, coal dealers, merchants, farmers, fruit dealers. Daily weather maps to-day reach the humblest farmer in remote places.

The Coast and Geodetic Survey of the Department of Commerce makes surveys of the coasts and rivers of the United States and its possessions. It points out danger spots to the mariner. Lighthouses protect him by day and night. The Lighthouse Board of the Department of Commerce has charge of the construction and maintenance of lighthouses and other aids to navigation. Whistling buoys, lightship tenders, and other devices are used to protect life and property. Vessels patrol over fixed posts to guard commerce against icebergs. Delicate instruments detect the presence of these icebergs, and the warning is flashed to all vessels in the neighborhood. The State Government has no control over these Federal agencies of protection. The Federal Government does its "bit" toward safeguarding life and property.

The individual and social loss from avoidable destruction to life and property is enormous. The social loss is absolute. It cannot be repaired, and it is distributed socially through the operation of economic laws. The average citizen fails to realize that the Los Angeles fire means for him an increased price for lumber and furniture. When the supply is lessened, the price is greater. That is a fundamental economic principle. A series of such fires might result in a great scarcity of lumber. The individual may distribute the burden of loss, but he must share in the social loss. There is an individual and a collective responsibility on the whole community to prevent such loss, which is total loss, and which is called waste in economics."

Fire uncontrolled has been a scourge of mankind in all ages from earliest days to the present. Our country has been no exception to the rule. In October, 1871, a great fire, one of the greatest of modern times, raged in Chicago; 100,000 persons were made homeless, 250 lost their lives, and nearly $200,000,000 worth of property was destroyed.

In the same month and year forest and prairie fires in Wisconsin and Michigan made 15,000 people homeless, destroyed 1,000 lives, and cost $3,000,000. In 1911 145 girls lost their lives in a fire which broke out in a factory in Greene Street in New York City. The biggest fire in the recent history of New York occurred not long ago in the Standard Oil Company plant at Newtown Creek. Seventy-seven companies of the New York Fire Department fought the fire, aided by eighteen fire-boats belonging to the company. The estimated loss was $5,000,000.

Fires cost each New Yorker $2.40 a year. Approximately seventy-five per cent of all fires occur in homes because of careless habits. Such carelessness with cigars, matches, and cigarettes caused more than six thousand fires last year. The money loss was nearly $15,000,000, and this loss is borne by all of us. "All have to pay part of this big sum, even though we do not have a fire in our homes," says Fire Chief Kenlon.

In an attempt to decrease these fire losses Fire Chief Kenlon has sent a letter to fire marshals and Chambers of Commerce throughout the land. Friday, October 10, was set aside as Fire Prevention Day, and this day was Nationally observed. More than sixteen hundred cities in the United States and Canada joined in the exercises.

Appropriate exercises were held and lectures given. Churches and synagogues aided in the campaign by giving sermons on the Sunday preceding Fire Prevention Day. Fire Chief Kenlon said that if proper precautions were taken the loss to life and property could be very greatly reduced. Annually 67,000 lives and $300,000,000 worth of property are the fire toll.

As a Nation we are much more careless than European nations. Their loss for every man, woman, and child is only one-fifth as great as ours.

At a recent meeting in Kansas City of the International Association of Fire Engineers Fire Chief Kenlon pointed out that there are more than nine thousand fire departments in the United States, differing from one another in equipment and organization. He suggested uniformity of standards and the establishment of a uniform fire-fighting system in the United States. The name he suggested was "The American Fire Department."

New York has spared no expense in the campaign of education against loss of life and property through fires and accidents. Many pamphlets and booklets dealing with fires and fire prevention are to be had by the citizen for the asking. Most of these have been issued by the Bureau of Fire Prevention of the New York Fire Department. Under the direction of former Fire Commissioner Adamson, the Bureau published a booklet, "Fire Prevention Lessons," for use in the city schools.

Picture to yourself the little hand-drawn engine so commonly called in use a few years ago, and then think of powerful electric pumps capable of delivering 30,000 gallons of water a minute at a pressure of 300 pounds to the square inch. These powerful electrically-driven centrifugal pumps are supplied with water by the high-pressure pumping stations in our city. These stations are constantly in touch with one another and they prepare the water supply for the firemen. When they get to the fire hydrant, the pressure is waiting for them, for all fire alarms received at Fire Department headquarters are transmitted to the high-pressure pumping stations. Before these high-pressure pumping stations were built there was great difficulty in securing an adequate water supply for fire fighting. So well equipped is New York City now in this regard that the entire pumping system of Manhattan has never as yet been called into use. Most of the fires are put out with a pressure far less

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than the pumping stations can supply. The city is divided into two zones for fire fighting. The high-pressure zone is in Manhattan, roughly speaking from Thirty-fourth Street down. The rest of the city lies in the gravity zone.

The most ingenious devices that human skill can devise are used in fire fighting. Firemen are equipped with smoke helmets and oxygen tanks. Extension ladders can be raised in eighteen seconds through spring manipulation. Water towers are raised in twenty-five seconds by hydraulic pressure and spring tension. Firemen call these towers "the best firemen in the world." Instruction and practice in the use of these devices are given at a fire college maintained by the city, called the School of Instruction. Hundreds of visitors from all parts of the world visit the college to learn of the most approved methods of fire fighting. In the recent budget estimates made public by the Board of Estimate we find that nearly $11,000,000 has been assigned to the Fire Department for next year for its work of fire prevention and fire fighting.

The fire prevention movement of the Fire Department has its counterpart in the "safety first" movement of the Police Department. Policemen visit stables and garages and talk to drivers and chauffeurs about traffic regulations and accidents. School-children are addressed in their assemblies and are impressed with the necessity of playing, wherever possible, on "play streets." Motion pictures are used to illustrate these talks. Insurance companies carry on a literature campaign pointing out the results of carelessness.

A reasonable man knows that accidents will always happen. His house may burn or a storm may destroy it. He may be injured, and as a result lose his position. He may die at any moment and leave his family in want. He takes no chances, and protects himself and those dependent on him by taking out insurance. He pays at stated times sums of money, called premiums, to companies which engage in the business. A "risk" is the event insured against. Millions of people pay small sums as premiums, and thus a large fund is formed out of which the companies can easily pay the losses. The payment of small sums by each of the insured makes it possible for the whole community to be protected. Insurance, then, has a great social value. All insurance companies in New York State are under the supervision of officials appointed by the Governor to see that they carry on their business as required by the State insurance laws.

There are, as I hinted, many kinds of insurance—fire, health, accident, marine, automobile, and other kinds. In some of the States farmers take out hail insurance so as to safeguard their crops against destruction by hail-storms. A famous pianist will insure his fingers. A merchant will insure his cargo of sugar consigned to England. A storekeeper will insure his plate-glass window. These are but a few examples.

The courts have handed down decisions to the effect that individuals may be charged with criminal negligence for fires which result from culpable carelessness. The injured person might, if he chose to do so, sue the offender in a civil court for the damages done to his property and get a judgment or verdict against him. Juvenile offenders would be tried in the Children's Court. The laws are very strict in the case of arson—the intentional burning of buildings. A very large percentage of the fires are caused by professional "fire-bugs." These criminals, in their desire to defraud the insurance companies, think nothing of the lives of the occupants of houses. The law metes out a very severe punishment, sometimes as high as forty years' imprisonment, to those who set fire to buildings at night, when the danger to the inmates is very great.

In his letter issued on Fire Prevention Day, Fire Chief Kenlon said in part that he hopes that the attention of the public will be focused upon "certain important lessons of good citizenship, which will contribute to safety."

As good citizens, we must understand what the Fire and Police Departments are doing to safeguard life and property. We must do all in our power to help by teaching others and by example to aid in this great work which is done by the city at an enormous expense to make it a safer place for us to live in. If we do not aid, we fail in our duty as citizens.

THE WIVES OF WALKING SUN

BY ZOE A. TILGHMAN

WALKING SUN was twice blessed. At least he had two squaws. And, as they got on reasonably well and were both good workers, their lord and master was lazy and content. They had no children, and though Walking Sun regretted this when he saw his neighbor, Burnt Tail, master of six allotments, yet he reflected that it was at least more comfortable to have the undivided attention of his wives. They had allotments adjoining his, and Walking Sun enjoyed the revenue from the three leases. Knowing the advantage of proper tools and cultivation, he got his renter to plant and tend two small patches of corn, one for the old squaw, Yellow Bird, the other for Ah-kwo-she, or Little Cow. When the corn was in roasting ear, they attended to the harvest, each squaw drying a supply of corn for winter and sometimes cutting the stalks for fodder. Like most of the tribe, they spent the greater part of the time at the agency, making occasional visits to their farm. The renter had built them a snug cabin with a fireplace; but as the dogs lived with them, they were forced to abandon this to the fleas in summer and live in their teepees and brush shade.

Into this peaceful and happy life came sudden trouble. The agent summoned Walking Sun and declared the edict of the Government, that henceforth an Indian must have but one wife. By the day of the second full moon from that time he must appear and be married after the white man's fashion by a priest or justice.

To Walking Sun, fat, lazy, and easy-going, the decision became the hardest problem of his life. He must give up one wife; but which?

"How blessings brighten as they take their flight!"

During the fairly infrequent periods of domestic storm Walking Sun would readily have foregone either wife. Under normal circumstances he took them as a matter of course. But at the prospect of losing one his eyes were opened, and each lady became to him compound of rare virtues and attractions.

The old squaw, Yellow Bird, who was not really very old, but was called so in distinction from the younger, had lost her pristine comeliness, and her tongue was undeniably sharp. But she was a slightly better cook than Ah-kwo-she, and very solicitous for his comfort. She was willing always to catch up the ponies, feed and harness them, in addition to cooking and getting wood. Little Cow sometimes objected to hostler work, having the example of the whites so much before her. Walking Sun had an uneasy feeling that, finding herself in full possession of the field, she would insist on this prerogative. So even on the untutored savage the menace of feminism cast its baleful shadow.

On the other hand, Ah-kwo-she's allotment was nearly all in cultivation, and brought higher rent than Yellow Bird's, which was leased for pasture.

Walking Sun groaned in spirit as the household packed up and set out for the allotment. One result of the situation was to make both wives unusually kind to him. They cooked his favorite dishes and sought to anticipate his slightest wish or need. Ah-kwo-she made him a shirt with a wonderful design of flowers appliquéed in red cloths. Yellow Bird, not to be outdone, produced some beautiful beaded moccasins. Thus he was fitted out handsomely for the festivities of the green corn dance. But even these gifts brought him only fleeting satisfaction. And each kindly attention caused him a

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pang at the thought that he must forego such ministrations in future.

The green corn dance was held that year at the Council Creek grounds, some six miles from his allotment. For three days the tribe feasted, and danced at night to the booming of a big drum that could be heard for miles. Here Walking Sun found other bucks in the same situation as himself. But most of them were not troubled about it. Good Wolf's older squaw had thrown an ax at his head, and he was glad to have the Government pronounce him free. One spouse of Johnny Cut-His-Foot declared her intention of marrying another man, and Johnny must perforce be content with his other wife. This gave Walking Sun an idea. That night while the dance was in progress he sat apart with Joe Antelope, whose wife had lately died. Two gallons of whisky had found its way to the camp that afternoon, and Joe had imbibed enough firewater to see the world through a rosy glow. Walking Sun began craftily to praise his wives. He expatiated with feeling upon their virtues and skill.

"Ah, if I had a daughter such as they, she would bring me a fine price."

He inquired if Joe intended to marry again, and at length, by clever suggestion, succeeded in his plan. Joe, looking across at the women's dancing ring, viewed Ah-kwo-she, and remarked that he might desire to marry her. Then ensued a bout of crafty bargaining, for Joe's portion of liquor had by no means fuddled him. Walking Sun protested that Little Cow was the friend of his heart and the delight of his soul, and, painful as it would be to part from the skillful and clever Yellow Bird, yet must he obey the Government by doing it, since he could by no means give up the wise and beautiful Ah-kwo-she. The upshot was that he agreed to give her to Joe for six blankets, a silver watch, and ten ponies.

Peace came to his troubled mind. It had been difficult to choose between the women personally, but he felt content with Yellow Bird and the price of Little Cow. His satisfaction, however, was short-lived. Joe Antelope conversed that evening with Ah-kwo-she. Though he did not mention the bargain or hint plainly his intentions, he did not please the lady in the least. And when Walking Sun told her, in the morning, she flew into a rage and declared that she would never have such a pock-marked old idiot. In vain Walking Sun pointed out that Antelope was richer than he, and that he had been a kind and peaceable husband to his former wife. Even as all daughters of Eve, civilized or savage, Ah-kwo-she wailed that Walking Sun did not love her, or he never could have thought of such a trade. Then she grew angry again, and reminded him that a wife was not to be sold like a daughter; and that if she was not his wife she was at least free, and that the agent would not permit any such transaction.

This was an aspect that somehow had escaped him. He had considered that she belonged to him, at least until the date set by the Government. But it was not the tribal custom to barter wives. And her threat of appeal to the agent was checkmate. He, too, felt sure that the sale would not be sanctioned by the official.

Fleeing from the wrath of Ah-kwo-she, he got his pony and rode home to the allotment. On the road he met John McKenzie. McKenzie had been a cattleman before the opening of the country, and was well known to the Indians. To him Walking Sun poured forth his woes. McKenzie grinned and earnestly advised him that now was his chance to chuck both wives and get him a young and pretty squaw. Walking Sun shook his head. Perhaps she would not be so good a cook; and, besides, he could not afford to buy a new wife. He returned to the dancing grounds toward evening, with a sack of fresh roasting ears and a rabbit as a peace offering.

Then he determined to consult a medicine man. There were two, and both were attending the dance. Even as each white man will recommend his special physician, so among the Indians each wise man has his clientele. But Walking Sun, in his lazy, peaceful existence, had had little dealings with them. He did not know which was wiser. He laid the case before Thunder Horse, who told him to marry Yellow Bird.

So the question was settled. Care-free once more, he joined the dancers in the circle about the drum and lifted up his voice in the cheerful though lugubrious-sounding chant, "Hí-ah, hí-ah, hí-uh."

Yet a perverse spirit of curiosity haunted him. Next morning before the camp broke up he told his tale to Rainy Owl, who advised him to marry Little Cow. They went home, and the two squaws were busy drying corn. He wondered if he should marry the one who dried the most. Ah-kwo-she did this, but he thought Yellow Bird's tasted better. His appetite began to fail from worry. The new moon was a bright crescent in the sky, and he must decide before it turned to waning.

He had been baptized by a priest and was supposedly a Christian; but he got out his medicine bag, made prayers, and slept under a tree with the bag hung above his head. He had a dream, as he had prayed. But it was no comfort; for he saw himself as Orestes pursued by the Furies—only they were Indian females, not Greek. Next day he determined to end the suspense, and without waiting for the full moon took Ah-kwo-she and set out for the agency to get married. They came to the Cimarron, erstwhile a slender thread of water meandering through the sand. They found it bank-full and boiling. They could not ford it, and went home.

He had been wise enough not to tell Yellow Bird of his intention, thinking it best to have the wedding over first. She had traded wild plums to a settler for a chicken and two watermelons. The fowl was cooked just to his taste. Walking Sun felt his appetite return. He feasted, slept, and woke grateful and happy. He told Yellow Bird that as soon as the river went down they would go and get married. She received his decision coldly. Her suspicions had been aroused when he set out with Little Cow, and in the next few days she was very quiet and thoughtful. Dreading a scene with Ah-kwo-she, Walking Sun devoted himself to her, telling Yellow Bird aside that he must be kind to Ah-kwo-she during her few remaining days in his household. The river became fordable. But as the corn was nearly dry, they decided to wait for that, and then go back to the agency. There he could be married at any time. Each day he wavered, first making up his mind in favor of Yellow Bird, then changing to Little Cow.

The corn was dried and stored away. To-morrow they would go to the agency. But Walking Sun was out of tobacco. He could not wait till he got there. Having smoked his last bit, he took Ah-kwo-she and drove to the little town five miles away. She looked so attractive in her best dress and beads that he told her on the way that he certainly would marry her. The town was a small place where the Indians seldom went—two stores, a blacksmith shop, a saloon, and a post office. To-day, however, there were other red men there, and an unusual crowd of whites. The occasion was a horse race, to be run in Logan's pasture hard by.

Walking Sun left Ah-kwo-she in the wagon and went with Rattling Gourd to see the race. He was gone some two hours. On his return Ah-kwo-she was not in the wagon nor in the store. Looking down the street, he saw her coming out of Dr. Blossom's little office, accompanied by a tall young buck whom he recognized as Gabe Red-Horse. Before he could utter a word of reproof to his errant spouse Gabe was informing him that they had just been married by the doctor, who was also a justice, and that he had given them a paper to that effect. Mrs. Red-Horse added that she would come after her corn and clothing to-morrow. Then she climbed into her bridegroom's new spring wagon and they drove off, leaving the ex-husband standing helplessly in the street. He shook his head, reflectively. Well, he would marry Yellow Bird.

It was late when Walking Sun reached home. But no fire blazed before his teepee, no hot supper awaited him. The ashes lay cold and white above the embers, and only a lonesome dog came out to greet him. An old spring wagon and two ponies were gone, and in the teepee he found a sign missive which said that Yellow Bird had flown.

The moon rose roundly, nearly full. It saw before the teepee a little fire, where a fat lone Indian disconsolately cooked his meal and shared it with his sole companion, a flea-bitten spotted dog.

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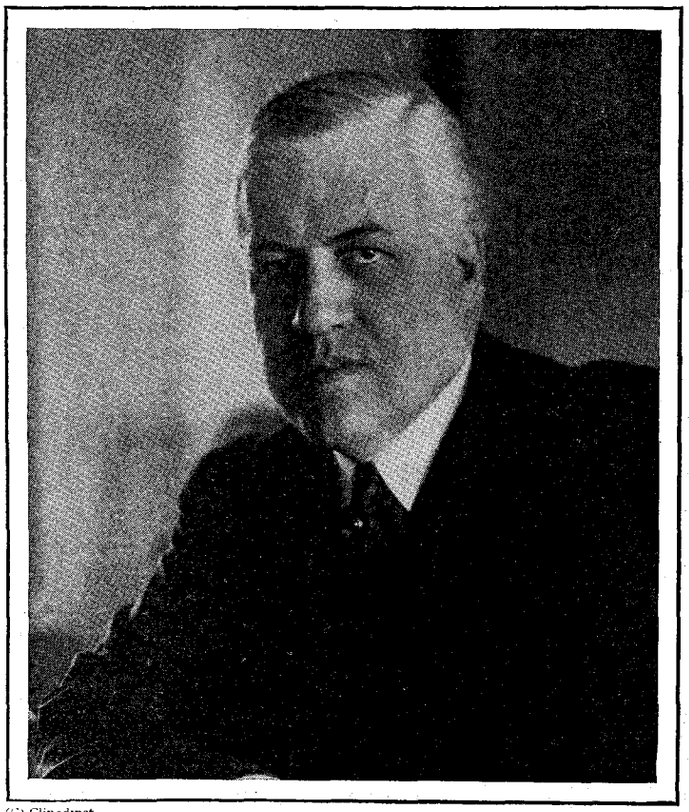
CURRENT EVENTS ILLUSTRATED



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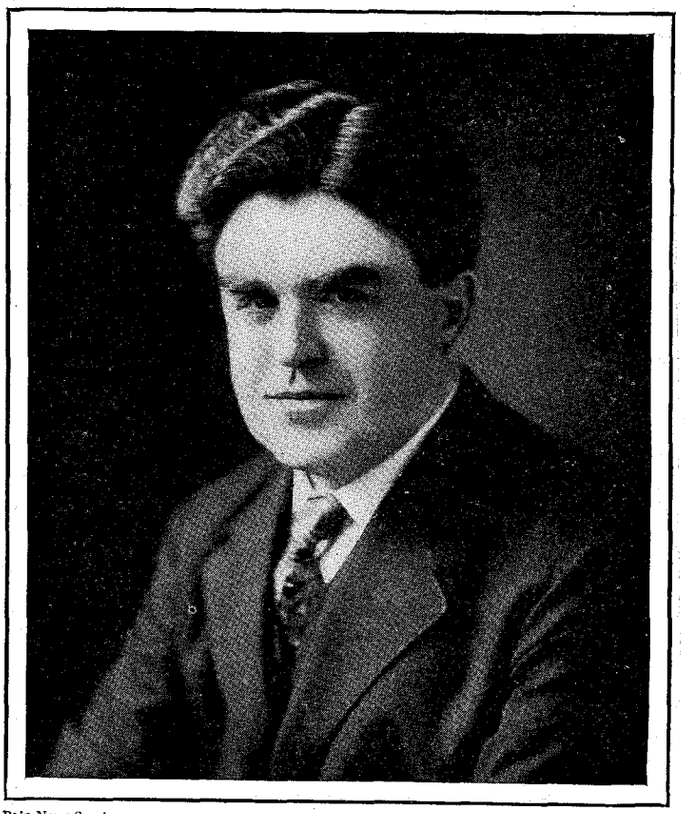
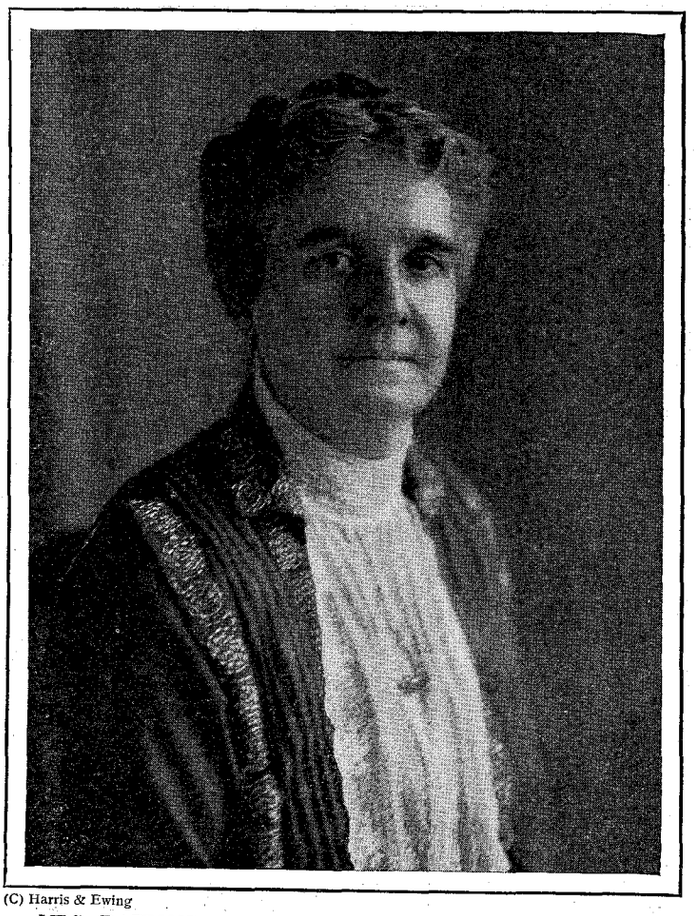
A. MITCHELL PALMER, ATTORNEY-GENERAL OF THE UNITED STATES



Bain News Service

JOHN L. LEWIS, ACTING PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED MINE WORKERS

THE COAL STRIKE—THE GOVERNMENT'S REPRESENTATIVE AND THE MINERS' SPOKESMAN



(C) Harris & Ewing

MRS. RAYMOND ROBINS, PRESIDENT OF THE NATIONAL WOMEN'S TRADE UNION LEAGUE

Mrs. Robins welcomed the first International Congress of Working Women at its opening session in Washington recently. She represents the United States in the Executive Committee of the Congress

(C) Underwood & Underwood

VICENTE BLASCO IBAÑEZ, FAMOUS SPANISH NOVELIST, WHO IS TO LECTURE IN AMERICA

Señor Blasco Ibañez is now in this country and will visit various cities on a lecture tour. He is the author of many novels, among them "The Four Horsemen of the Apocalypse," perhaps the most widely read story of the Great War

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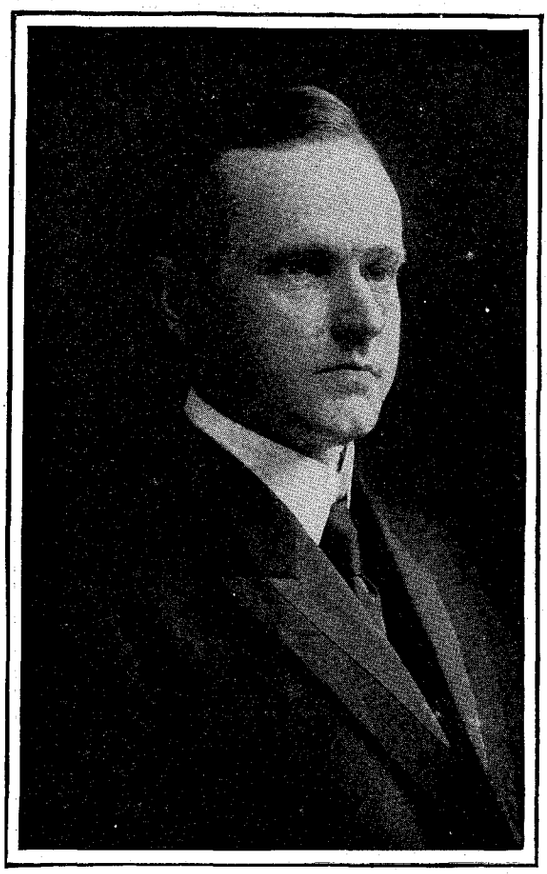
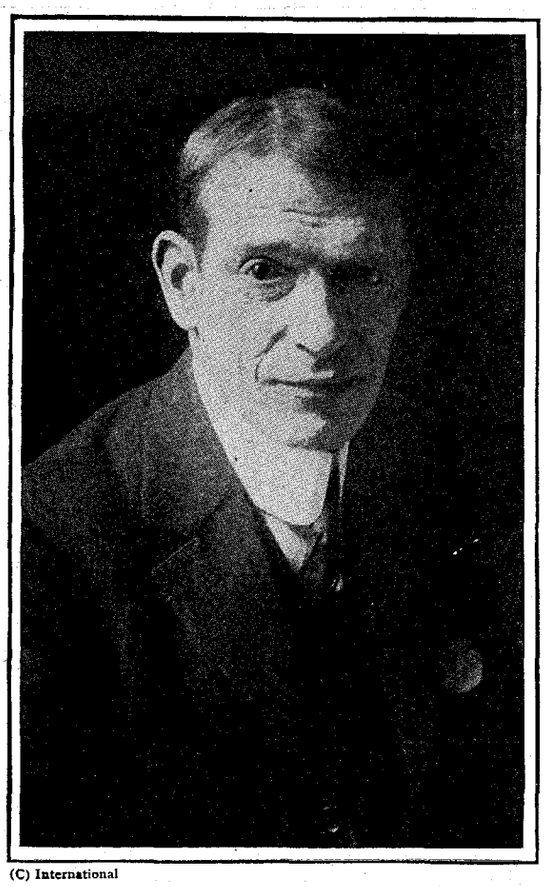


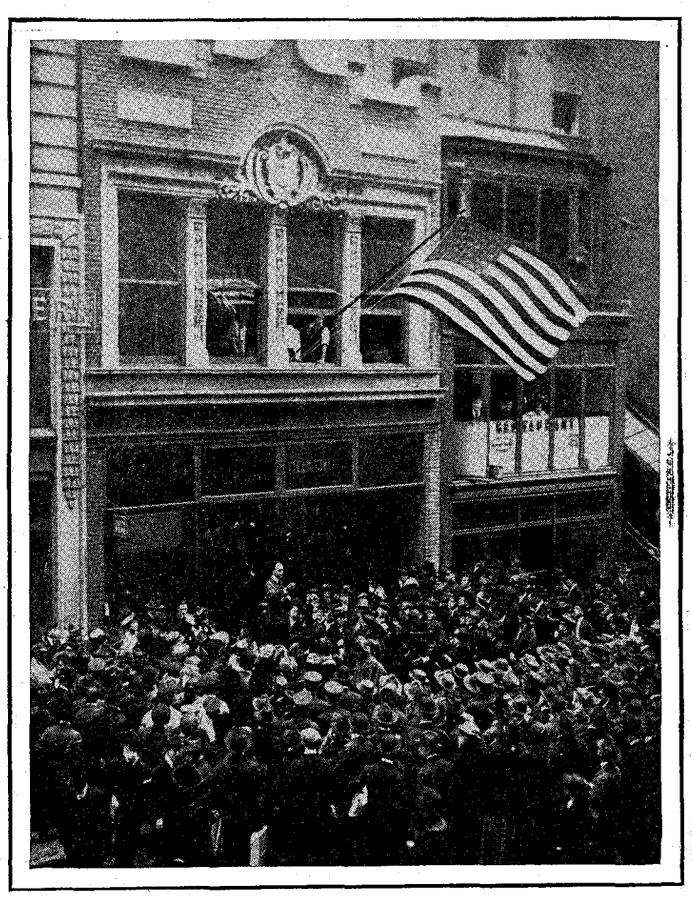
CALVIN COOLIDGE (REPUBLICAN)
Re-elected Governor of Massachusetts

(C) International
F. H. LA GUARDIA (REPUBLICAN)
Pres't Board of Aldermen, N.Y. City

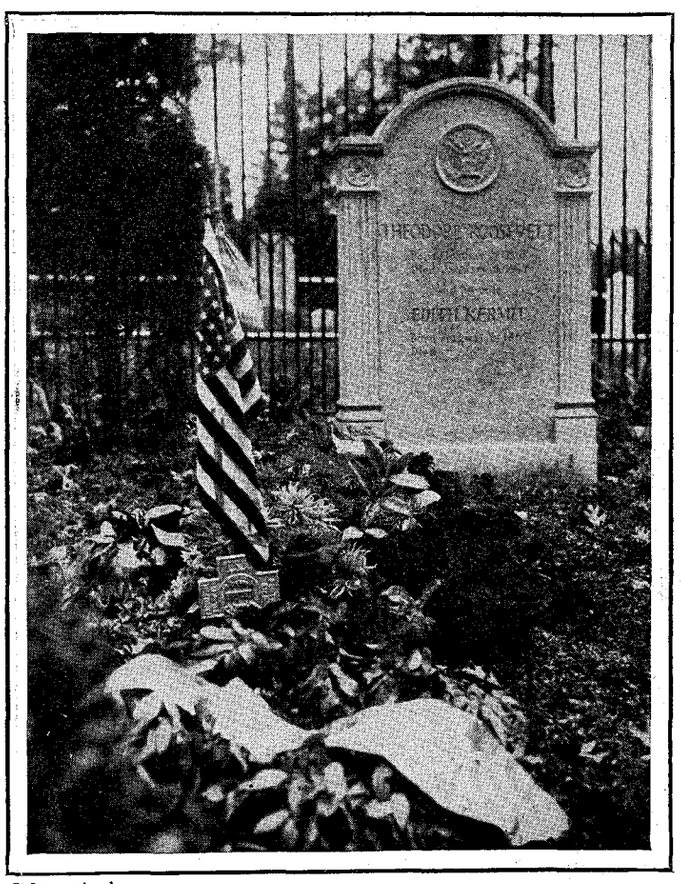


(C) International
EDWARD I. EDWARDS (DEMOCRAT)
Governor-elect of New Jersey

PROMINENT FIGURES AMONG THE SUCCESSFUL CANDIDATES IN THE RECENT ELECTION



(C) Western NewspaperUnion
The birthplace of Theodore Roosevelt at 28 East Twentieth Street, New York City, with a flag raised by the Woman's Roosevelt Memorial Association



(C) International
Theodore Roosevelt's grave, in the cemetery at Oyster Bay, with a wreath placed there by King Albert of Belgium

THE FIRST AND THE LAST SCENE—THEODORE ROOSEVELT'S BIRTHPLACE AND HIS GRAVE, ON THE SIXTY-FIRST ANNIVERSARY OF HIS BIRTH

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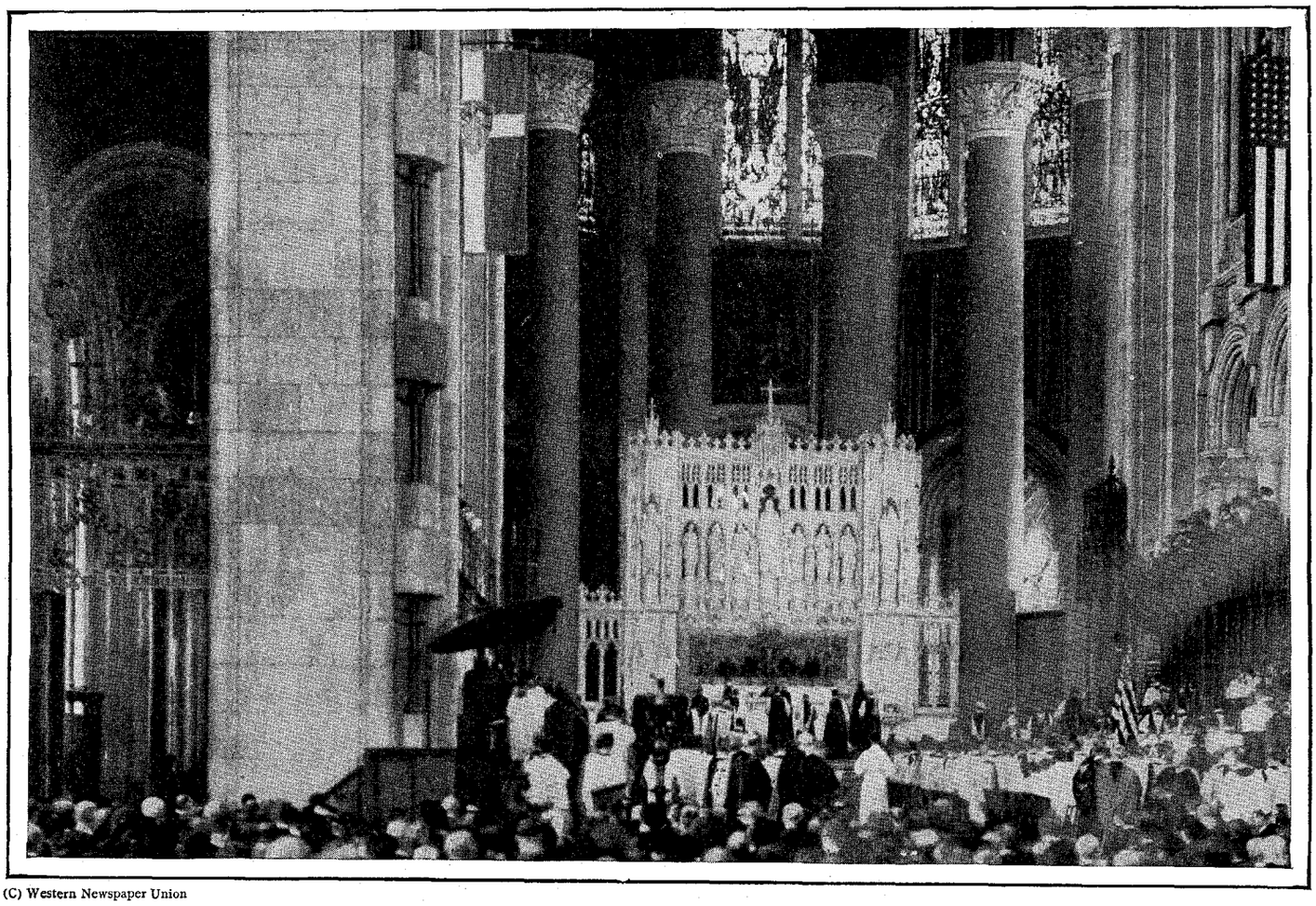
Central News Photo Service

MAKING AN INDIAN CHIEF OF THE PRINCE OF WALES

During the Canadian tour of the Prince of Wales he visited a tribe of Indians in the northwest. The picture shows the Prince and some of the spectators during the ceremony of making him an honorary chief of the tribe



(C) Western Newspaper Union

THE INSTALLATION OF BISHOP BURCH AT THE CATHEDRAL OF ST. JOHN THE DIVINE IN NEW YORK CITY

This photograph gives an impression of the majestic proportions of one of the finest church buildings in this country. Bishop Burch succeeds the late Bishop Greer as head of the Protestant Episcopal diocese of New York

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THE BOOK TABLE: DEVOTED TO BOOKS AND THEIR MAKERS

THE BARNETTS OF TOYNBEE HALL[1]

BY PHILIP WHITWELL WILSON

Correspondent of the London Daily News

THROUGHOUT England, and to some extent in the United States, "the Barnetts of Toynbee Hall" have made their name a household word, and no tablet in Westminster Abbey has ever been more finely earned than Sir John Frampton's simple memorial to "the Canon," whose motto was "Fear not to sow because of the birds." It was bold of Mrs. Barnett to write this two-volume life both of her husband and of herself at the very crisis of the world war, but the biography, so vivacious and refreshing in its sometimes ruthless candor, has rapidly taken its place with Morley's "Life of Gladstone" and Stanley's "Dr. Arnold of Rugby" as a great document, descriptive of the era which ended so abruptly in August, 1914. This record is at once a delightful narrative and an indispensable authority on social reform in Britain.

Like Ruskin, the Barnetts, husband and wife, were born and bred among the *bourgeoisie*. Blessed with moderate yet ample private means, they could travel, enjoy excellent holidays, and entertain, and the Canon used to say of his various institutions, "They are all built on my wife's tea-table." Yet deliberately the Barnetts abandoned a fashionable West End parish for Whitechapel in those dark days when Whitechapel was famous for "Jack the Ripper" and other criminals. Others have chosen life among the poor as ascetics, adopting the coarse food and dress of their chosen neighbors. With profounder wisdom, the Barnetts shared instead of sacrificing their pleasures. In the words of his friend Mr. Yates, the Canon would have said, "I refuse to be too busy in improving other people's lives to live my own properly." The gift which he brought to Whitechapel was thus not more money. "Wisdom," he once said to me, "consists in giving people *what they don't want*." Hence, though himself color-blind, he established for the workers the first and still the finest art gallery for loaned pictures to be found in England; and though himself devoid of ear for music, he introduced the noblest composers to the humblest toilers. Nothing but the best for the poor was his principle, and there is in the pages of this book a revealing anecdote telling how Mrs. Barnett refused the less valuable paintings in a private collection, insisting that the gems be lent, or none at all.

In this respect for the poor there was something instinctively American. The hospitality of the Barnetts was simple and dignified, but its particular feature was the presence at the same table or in the same drawing-room of Cabinet Ministers, undergraduates from Oxford and Cambridge, labor leaders, and casual wage-earners. Hence you have in these volumes a rich harvest of reminiscences, whether of the maid who swung the baby of her mistress around her head because she felt mad and the baby came handiest, or of Herbert Spencer visiting the Nile and remarking, "The color of the water hardly vouches for its hygienic properties." In the '70s Jowett, of Balliol, was at the height of his fame. He sent forth scores of graduates—Viscount Grey among them—stamped with the seal of certain success. Such were the men from whom the Barnetts exacted toll of time and talents. Barnett's own reward was limited to a long-delayed canonry in Westminster Abbey, where he was sub-dean when he died. His later years were one long refusal of bishoprics. But in placing his men he was an adept. The Cabinet, the departments of state, the cathedrals, were full of his nominees. Everywhere he could find a helper when help was wanted.

Toynbee Hall thus became the first and standard university settlement. When I lived there, Whitechapel had changed from a criminal haunt to the home of eager, upward-striving Judaism. It was there that sixteen years ago I took lessons at first hand in what is now called Bolshevism. For months I argued and wrestled with the very type which has blossomed into Lenine and Trotsky. In what they now say there is little that I did not then hear. Surrounded by cosmopolitan aliens, it was therefore fortunate that the Barnetts should belong to the Broad Church.

What the Barnetts attempted and what they achieved arose directly out of their experience. In the administration of poor laws their methods worked a revolution. They stopped outdoor relief, holding that such doles did no good—that more should be given, or nothing at all. They were pioneers in the organization of charity, hitherto a mere soporific, and they believed, as do Americans, that most ills are cured by individual effort. To the poor such news seemed at first to be hard, and the Barnetts had their windows broken. But gradually it became apparent that the motive underlying refusals of help in money was reverence for the individual thus thrown upon his resources. In rescuing women from an evil existence the Barnetts were courageous as lions. It was to them also that children owed the Country Holiday Fund which sent tens of thousands of youngsters every year into the villages, where cottage folk entertained town folk, under arrangements that are really amazing in their efficiency and sometimes for their revelation of the effect of this new life upon the children of the slums. "The grasshopper is a very lightsome insect," observed one London urchin in his letters, while another discovered that "the cow has large thoughtful eyes and is an oblong animal."

Against barrack orphanages for children Mrs. Barnett waged incessant war. Whether supported by rates or local taxes or by subscription, she would have none of them. The child without a home should be given a home; and owing to this argument multitudes of boys and girls—no longer called "paupers," but "state children"—were brought up by foster mothers and fathers, side by side with children in normal circumstances.

To thoughtful Americans this Life will be an inspiration because it deals with small beginnings of great changes. Here are ample reasons for the unrest which is sweeping to-day over Britain. The Barnetts and the many who were included in their movements did much, but, as we now see, not enough. Not only in Whitechapel, but in many of our cities, housing is still sadly defective and slum clearances are too slowly made. Such clearances as are being made may be said to be the fruit of the Barnetts' agitation of forty years ago. Like the Cadburys of Birmingham, they were convinced that no rebirth of society is possible until city dwellers are assured of the home beautiful and a garden. This splendid vision ripened until, in the last dozen years, the Hampstead Garden Suburb was established—what was my own home stands as one of the first houses—and this great model township, with its institute and churches and clubs, will be for all time a contribution to domestic history. Here Mrs. Barnett rather than her husband was the active pioneer, and no woman could desire a more satisfying monument. It is worth noting that the leading architect, Lutyens, was selected to design the new Delhi, in India.

Americans will find in these volumes many familiar personalities with others humbler and less familiar though of a human value. But the particular claim of the biography to serious study lies in the application which it affords of art and idealism and religion to the humdrum duty of going about doing good.

Let me conclude with a picture of the Canon from the pen of his wife. In telling her love story she thus describes her future husband:

> He dressed very badly, generally obtaining his clothes by employing out-of-work tailors in the district. He always wore a tall silk hat which, as he had purchased it by post, never fitted, and so was usually tilted over his forehead or rammed on at the back of his head. His umbrella was a byword, and he always bought his black cotton gloves two or three sizes too large. He approved of wearing a flannel shirt, and united it to a white collar with a black silk ready-made tie.

When my turn came as an obscure disciple to know "the Canon," he had been groomed considerably. As a young curate he may have seemed shy to the high-spirited girl whom he wooed and won, but in later years he was an accomplished talker and an irresistible listener. He had many great men among his friends. There was not one of them who did not feel, at his death, that in vision and in service he had been greater than themselves.

[1] Canon Barnett: His Life, Work, and Friends. By his wife, H. O. Barnett, C.B.E. Houghton Mifflin Company, Boston.

THE NEW BOOKS

FICTION

Beach of Dreams (The). By H. D. Vere Stacpoole. The John Lane Company, New York.

A romance of the adventures of a refined woman wrecked with two common sailors on desolate Kerguelen. One dies by accident, the other she is forced to kill in self-defense. Then, when she is dying of loneliness and despair, comes another common sailor, ignorant but with the simple trustworthiness of an honest man, who saves her and cares for her. The story ends as it should, which is *not* in marriage.

Bells of San Juan (The). By Jackson Gregory. Charles Scribner's Sons, New York.

In this story of the Southwest may be found action, exciting incident, and thrill. It is a pleasure to add that there are also and equally evident good writing, the true spirit of romance, and fine local color. The

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young woman doctor, the manly young sheriff, and the old Mexican who loves and rings the bells of the Mission for tragic deaths and joyous weddings are true, living characters.

Bulldog Carney. By W. A. Fraser. The George H. Doran Company, New York.

A tale of the Canadian Wild West with a fighting, law-breaking hero who has some of the traits of a modern Robin Hood. "Bulldog" is a good character and his exploits make exciting reading. The Canadian Mounted Police are sketched in a spirited way.

Damsel in Distress (A). By Pelham Grenville Wodehouse. The George H. Doran Company, New York.

Extremely amusing. The story is comedy, but borders on burlesque. The contrasts between English and American slang and colloquialism are clever and the two types are consistently rendered. Dialogue and incident are continuously entertaining.

Disturbing Charm (The). By Berta Ruck. Dodd, Mead & Co., New York.

Queer complications of heart affairs follow the use of a love charm at a French pleasure resort. An American girl who believes in its efficacy experiments on several people to assure herself, and it works, but usually on just the wrong persons. An odd fancy, mingling the modern and the miraculous.

Drowned Gold. By Roy Norton. Illustrated. Houghton Mifflin Company, Boston.

This tale includes a singular search for treasure-trove in the form of gold lying in the hold of a vessel sunk by a submarine in the great war. It is carried out by a converted submarine with marvelous lights and attachments, invented by a friend of the young American captain whose life story and adventures form the main story. The narrative and dialogue would stand compression a little, but plot and incident are notably good.

Gibson Upright (The). By Booth Tarkington and Harry Leon Wilson. Doubleday, Page & Co., Garden City.

"The Gibson Upright" had its stage try-out in Indianapolis in July. The Indianapolis critics, if we remember correctly, were not favorably impressed with the play as an acting drama. But this telling satire on modern industrial conditions is certainly delightful to read. Briefly, the play tells the story of a young piano manufacturer who, disgusted with his inability to satisfy his Bolshevistically inclined employees, turns his whole business over to them. The resulting complication in which his employees find themselves enmeshed and his own love for a fascinating and very radical piano tester furnish the theme of the plot.

Girl in the Mirror (The). By Elizabeth Jordan. The Century Company, New York.

This novel is not a sequel to the author's "Wings of Youth," published last year, though some of the characters in that novel appear in the present volume. The scene of the "Girl in the Mirror" is the New York theatrical world. The characters move about with a sort of nervous breathlessness at movie speed, and the story has, as have many movies, a startlingly dramatic conclusion.

Heritage. By V. Sackville-West. The George H. Doran Company, New York.

This is, we believe, the author's first novel. It presents two contrasting atmospheres, English and Spanish. There is much psychology and much realism in this remarkable book—almost too much at times, the fastidious reader may think. Nevertheless he will, we think, be justifiably absorbed in following to its conclusion the author's study of the two elemental strains of the heroine's heritage.

Hunkins. By Samuel G. Blythe. The George H. Doran Company, New York.

How a returned officer made the soldiers back from the great war an element in the political life of a boss-ridden town is the theme of Mr. Blythe's novel. There are exciting incidents.

Mare Nostrum (Our Sea). By Vicente Blasco Ibañez. Translated from the Spanish by Charlotte Brewster Jordan. E. P. Dutton & Co., New York.

Any book by Ibañez is sure to command attention. Probably no author of recent times has more suddenly leaped into popularity than he. "The Four Horsemen of the Apocalypse" accomplished that. Yet, now that the war is over, as one reads that war novel he is conscious that it has certain defects which, if more emphasized in other books, might be deterrents towards their reading. This is true, we think, with regard to the Spanish author's latest publication, "Mare Nostrum." The peoples of Spain, France, and Italy call the Mediterranean by this affectionate Latin title. When we want to be instructed about the surface of that sea, the currents of its waters, the habits of its fish, or the wonders of its depths, we are more apt to go to a cyclopædia. Here we have it in a novel. Much guide-book information seems to have been "lugged in"—not perhaps that the author wished to "pad" his pages or to force upon us instruction in oceanography, but that, like Victor Hugo, he would rest from his labors as a novelist to indulge in some professorial chapters. They are all interesting chapters of course, but they keep "Mare Nostrum" from being a good romance of adventure. The daring Spanish sailor and the German adventuress are almost smothered in them. And yet, despite this, the book is well worth while, because of its page after page of pure, exquisite intensity of feeling.

Messenger (The). By Elizabeth Robins. The Century Company, New York.

A German woman spy who has made herself a beloved companion in an English Cabinet Minister's family is the striking figure in this novel by the author of "The Magnetic North." Incidentally the clever methods of the English Secret Service are described. The story has literary quality as well as an exciting war plot.

Mirabelle of Pampeluna. By Colette Yver. Charles Scribner's Sons, New York.

This translation of a charming little French war romance parallels the patriotic devotion of two sober, steady French young men of the middle class, with the chivalry and gallantry of the heroes of an ancient tome recording the deeds of the knights devoted to Mirabelle.

Our Casualty. By G. A. Birmingham. The George H. Doran Company, New York.

Canon Hannay finds subjects for his always engaging humor even in incidents of Ireland's Easter Day Rebellion as well as in the oddities of training and camp life in the Great War, in which he served as a chaplain. The stories have pith and point.

Rain-Coat Girl (The). By Jennette Lee. Charles Scribner's Sons, New York.

A cheerful, clear-headed girl stenographer in trying to make herself happy and contented develops a great gift for making others get more out of life. She is tremendously efficient and equally human. Without patronage or superior airs she coaxes a whole village to get busy, starts gardens and dances and laundries, and even makes her poet-lover practical and helpful. The story is good fun as well as sound inspiration.

Saul. By Corinne Lowe. The James A. McCann Company, New York.

An intensive study of the garment workers' business, from the overworked sewing-machine operator up to the magnates of the trade. Needless to say, the characters are Jews. So, in a way, we have as subject-matter the people and the life treated with such rich humor in Montague Glass's "Potash and Perlmutter" stories. In "Saul" the treatment is more serious, but not without entertaining quality. The novel has excellent workmanship and well deserves reading.

Secret of the Tower (The). By Anthony Hope. D. Appleton & Co., New York.

This is the first novel written by Anthony Hope since the beginning of the war in 1914. It is agreeable to find that the novelist has not lost the old-time thrill of "The Prisoner of Zenda." The present story is a romantic mystery novel and the scene is laid in post-war England.

Sherry. By George Barr McCutcheon. Dodd, Mead & Co., New York.

A dissipated but at heart honorable young man turns his back to booze and without whining or despair just "cuts it out," goes to work cheerfully, forgets that he is a college graduate and once had a fortune, starts in as a day laborer, and in the end makes a place for himself in life and love.

Siamese Cat (The). By Henry Milner Rideout. Duffield & Co., New York.

A queer cat bought as a pet in the East by a charming American girl becomes, for a curious, secret reason, the center of intrigue, plot, and murder. Mr. Rideout knows his East and tells a story with Kipling-like rendering of color and with rapid-fire action and excitement.

Simon. By J. Storer Clouston. The George H. Doran Company, New York.

A clever and readable detective story, with a live and amusing character (not a very common thing in crime stories) in the person of the Englishman lately returned from the wilds of America who insists on solving a mystery that others would willingly ignore.

Sisters. By Kathleen Norris. Illustrated. Doubleday, Page & Co., Garden City.

A story of the California woods. The affection of the two sisters for their father and the love of each for the man of her choice in a way conflict, but do not extinguish one another. There is a mingling of external romance and spiritual feeling in the tale which give it individuality and character.

Spriggles. By E. Lawrence Dudley. D. Appleton & Co., New York.

A little ragamuffin runs away and then is taken away, and then new adventures come and we find ourselves in an atmosphere of art and love and the background of Paris. It is a far cry from the slum world which the hero once knew—a vivacious hero and one of much physical charm. He does not quite "strike twelve," however. He would have had more of a chance of doing so if the story had been less complicated. Its lively dialogue will doubtless attract numerous readers.

Storm in a Teacup. By Eden Phillpotts. The Macmillan Company, New York.

This is lighter in tone than some of Mr. Phillpotts's novels. The highly pla-

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tonic and exceedingly moral elopement of the young wife who finds her husband unromantic and heavy-minded is a difficult subject to handle, but the author manages to avoid the preposterous and to make the situation reasonable. Like others of the author's recent novels, this has as backbone the description of a modern industry—in this case, the art and science of making by hand methods fine quality paper. This description is remarkably interesting and is woven into the texture of the novel with subtlety and skill.

Test of Scarlet (The). By Coningsby Dawson. The John Lane Company, New York.

One cares less for the thin thread of fiction that runs through Mr. Dawson's new book than for the intensely vivid pictures of Canadian artillery men and officers waiting to be pushed into the forefront of the last campaign of the war and fighting desperately when the hour sounded. The mind and soul, the strength and weakness, of the individual soldier are indicated with deep feeling and true literary art.

BIOGRAPHY

Along the Friendly Way. Reminiscences and Impressions. By James M. Ludlow. The Fleming H. Revell Company, New York.

An entertaining, anecdotal, chatty autobiography. It contains some philosophy, not too serious; no great events but many incidents; and is distinctly a self-revelation. Books of self-revelation are apt to be pessimistic if not cynical. This book is cheerful and hopeful from start to finish. The autobiographer's spiritual companions have been Faith, Hope, and Charity.

Artemus Ward (Charles Farrar Browne). By Don C. Seitz. Illustrated. Harper & Brothers, New York.

Droll rather than humorous was the fun of Artemus Ward. In the fifty years that have passed since his letters, "lectures," and sketches were laughed at a good deal of the fun has evaporated. The devices of atrocious spelling and of a pretense of intense solemnity while perpetrating absurdities were then novel, but imitation has made them stale. Read now, most of his humor seems like a candle to an electric light as compared with that of Mark Twain. This is the first Life of Browne to be published It is readable and shows him as a lovable, eccentric, whimsical fellow. His success in London with his primitive "panorama" on "Mormonism," solemnly unrolled before a mystified audience while Artemus talked about everything else on the earth but Mormonism with sly, seemingly unconscious drollery, makes a readable chapter.

Correspondence of Nicholas Biddle (The). Dealing with National Affairs 1807–1844. Edited by Reginald C. McGrane, Ph.D. Houghton Mifflin Company, Boston.

Nicholas Biddle was the President of the United States Bank when that institution figured largely in the affairs of the Nation. As such he was in close association with Jackson, Clay, Webster, and many other famous leaders. His letters are dignified, forceful, clear, well expressed—and cold. They will prove of special interest to students of the period.

Life and Letters of James Monroe Taylor (The). The Biography of an Educator. By Elizabeth Hazelton Haight. Illustrated. E. P. Dutton & Co., New York.

The author of this book successfully conceals herself. She makes such use of Dr. Taylor's letters and her own narrative is so largely an interpretation of the acts and public utterances of Dr. Taylor that the volume is in effect an autobiography. But it successfully avoids the Scylla and Charybdis which threaten all autobiographies—the danger of egotism on the one side and of self-consciousness and reserve upon the other. The reader of this volume, even though he has been fairly well acquainted with Dr. Taylor, will find himself surprised by the breadth of Dr. Taylor's scholarship, his grasp upon great principles, and his mastery of minute details in executive administration. It is a book in which every teacher ought to find something to help him in his work; especially those who occupy positions of leadership in any of the higher schools of learning.

POETRY

New Morning (The). By Alfred Noyes. The Frederick A. Stokes Company, New York.

Many of the poems of this latest volume by Alfred Noyes were forged in the white heat of the war and tempered in that high idealism which has made Mr. Noyes the powerful protagonist of Anglo-American unity which he is. The volume as a whole shows that Mr. Noyes has gained in compactness and compression in the last few years, although he still occasionally yields to the temptation to make two words grow where one would have been entirely adequate. As in all his previous verses, the poems in the present volume show forth his characteristic lyrical facility of utterance, a facility which has at times proved dangerous to the fundamental soundness of his art. We reprint on this page a poem from the present volume which seems to us to represent Alfred Noyes at his best. It deals with a theme which all too many have strangely come to think of as ancient history.

AN OPEN BOAT

(*From "The New Morning"*)

BY ALFRED NOYES

O what is that whimpering there in the darkness?
"Let him lie in my arms. He is breathing, I know.
Look. I'll wrap all my hair round his neck."—"The sea's rising,
The boat must be lightened. He's dead. He must go."

See—quick—by that flash, where the bitter foam tosses,
The cloud of white faces, in the black open boat,
And the wild pleading woman that clasps her dead lover
And wraps her loose hair round his breast and his throat.

"Come, lady, he's dead." "No, I feel his heart beating.
He's living, I know. But he's numbed with the cold.
See, I'm wrapping my hair all around him to warm him"—
—"No. We can't keep the dead, dear. Come, loosen your hold.

"Come. Loosen your fingers." —"O God, let me keep him!"
O hide it, black night! Let the winds have their way!
For there are no voices or ghosts from that darkness
To fret the bare seas at the breaking of day.

North of Boston. By Robert Frost. Illustrated. Henry Holt & Co., New York.

By those who found in Robert Frost's "North of Boston" a new world of poetry and experience this admirable edition will be welcome. Starkness of outline, simplicity of utterance, sincere analysis, and truthfulness of description, these are the characteristics which have won for Robert Frost his deservedly high place among poets writing in the newer manner. Nor is his verse without that beauty which belongs to yesterday, to-day, and to-morrow. It is perhaps not too venturesome to prophesy that the poems of Robert Frost which will be longest read are those in which this element of beauty is strongest felt.

HISTORY AND POLITICAL ECONOMY

American Foreign Trade. By Charles M. Pepper. The Century Company, New York.

It is no easy task to write on such a subject as this without scaring off the lay reader in the first chapter. Mr. Pepper, however, has succeeded in catching the human element in his subject. The result is a volume which business men will not be alone in finding worth while.

Bolshevik Aims and Ideals and Russia's Revolt Against Bolshevism. Reprinted from The Round Table. The Macmillan Company, New York.

These papers from "The Round Table" comprise one of the clearest and most succinct statements of the scope, character, and aims of Bolshevism that we have yet seen. A needed warning to the American public is the emphasis here laid on the importance of distinguishing between the fundamental objects and intentions of the Bolsheviki and their occasional opportunistic variations of policy. The portrayal of the types of men who support Bolshevism in Russia is very interesting. So is the conclusion that "when all is said and done, however, the Bolshevik party remains to a large extent a one-man party. That one man is Lenine." This little book ought to be on the shelf of every American who is aware how great is the influence of repercussions from Russia on American social and political conditions.

Germany's New War Against America. By Stanley Frost. With an Introduction by Hon. A. Mitchell Palmer. E. P. Dutton & Co., New York.

The new war against America by Germany is an economic war. Already we are realizing the danger of allowing the Germans to regain control of the dye and potash market. Congress is up in arms. But the German campaign in this direction is only one evidence of the gigantic campaign planned by Germany to capture and control the world's trade for her own profit. In the author's opinion, this control will be strengthened rather than weakened under the present Teutonic State Socialism.

TRAVEL AND DESCRIPTION

Childhood in Brittany Eighty Years Ago (A). By Anne Douglas Sedgwick. Illustrated. The Century Company, New York.

This volume describes life in that part of France which seems most loyal to the manners and customs of the past, namely, Brittany. The book has been put together by the author from many talks with an old French friend. To all who love France—and who does not?—the volume will appeal.

French Ways and Their Meaning. By Edith Wharton. D. Appleton & Co., New York.

As in all of Mrs. Wharton's books, we find here a brilliant, intimate, and penetrating study of life. But in some respects it is a disappointing study, as, for instance, when the author defends the French ideal of marriage against the American. In gen-

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eral, she contrasts the French with other peoples with keen and clear-cut observation; in her opinion, four qualities distinguish the Gallic spirit from any other—namely, taste, reverence, continuity, and intellectual honesty; in proof she shows how universal these qualities are as the French apply them to many kinds of situations. Mrs. Wharton speaks with the justified assurance of one who has lived long and learned much in France.

New Rivers of the North. By Hulbert Footner. Illustrated. The George H. Doran Company, New York.

An account of exploration and adventure in northwest Canada, written with the frank enthusiasm of youth. A spirited narrative that will interest readers who like travel stories.

Paris of the Novelists (The). By Arthur Bartlett Maurice. Doubleday, Page & Co., Garden City.

A thoroughly delightful book, which will be equally prized by the lover of fiction and the lover of Paris. It will start the first to re-reading the classics, and make the other long to revisit the wonderful city with this book in his hand as a guide.

Wilderness of the Upper Yukon (The). By Charles Sheldon. Illustrated. Second Edition, Revised. Charles Scribner's Sons, New York.

Adventurous spirits will always delight in big-game hunting or stories of it. To such, this new edition of a well-written and well-illustrated book that has had wide popularity will make a strong appeal.

Theodore Roosevelt's Adventure Books: African Game Trails (2 vols.), **A Book-Lover's Holidays in the Open, Through the Brazilian Wilderness, Outdoor Pastimes of an American Hunter, The Rough Riders.** Illustrated. Charles Scribner's Sons, New York.

It is not too much to say that no one can claim to know the character and achievements of Theodore Roosevelt who is not familiar with most of the volumes in this group. To find these volumes put in such an excellent uniform edition as that in which they have now appeared is to discover an opportunity for enjoyment which no American should ignore. These books should, above all, be secured by every school librarian anxious to promote the study and appreciation of those ideals which we, as a Nation, have come to associate with the name of Theodore Roosevelt.

These volumes are sufficiently well known to need no introduction or description. But, like the Ten Commandments (which some of Mr. Roosevelt's now forgotten opponents twitted him with claiming to have discovered), they deal with matters which never can suffer from over-repetition or over-emphasis.

What better treatise on democratic leadership can be found than "The Rough Riders," or what more powerful indictment of the evils to which our unprepared Republic has been heir? What better or more eloquent discussion of the essential virtues of the pioneer, explorer, and the scientist can be found than is disclosed within the pages of Roosevelt's "African Game Trails," "Through the Brazilian Wilderness," or his "Outdoor Pastimes of an American Hunter"?

What better presentation of the true and proper relationship between the enjoyment and the business of life than lies within the pages of Roosevelt's "A Booklover's Holidays in the Open"?

A scientific scholar who was never pedantic, a hunter who never killed for the love of killing, a soldier of life who drew strength from the wilderness he loved and who poured forth that strength unstintingly for others, this is the Roosevelt nowhere more clearly shown forth than in these volumes from his pen.

ESSAYS AND CRITICISM

Waifs and Strays. By O. Henry. Doubleday, Page & Co., Garden City.

The stories and sketches here collected are slight, but have the true O. Henry touch. Talks and articles about the best-liked and most-read of American short-story writers of recent times fill out the book. Admirers of Mr. Porter's genius will find not a little of interest in the volume.

WAR BOOKS

Army Behind the Army (The). By Major E. Alexander Powell, U.S.A. Illustrated. Charles Scribner's Sons, New York.

This book describes in detail the activities of the men who made the work of the soldier on the firing line possible and successful. It is exceptionally well put together, and even the reader jaded with war books will find it of engrossing interest.

Crime (The) (Das Verbrechen). By A German, Author of "I Accuse!" Translated by Alexander Gray. Vol. III—**War-Aims.** The George H. Doran Company, New York.

Crime (The) (Das Verbrechen). By A German, Author of "I Accuse!" (Dr. Richard Grelling). Translated by Alexander Gray. Vol. IV—**Belgian Documents (Belgische Aktenstücke).** The George H. Doran Company, New York.

"J'Accuse!" (I Accuse!) was a startling arraignment of Germany published by an anonymous German during the war. The author is now revealed; he is Dr. Richard Grelling. He followed "J'Accuse" by another trenchant work, "The Crime." Its third and fourth volumes now appear. Following his arraignment of the Central Powers and his rebuttal of their statements in reply, the author continues his examination of the documents issued by the various Governments, especially those Belgian state papers captured by the Germans and in which they claimed to find evidence apparently damaging to Belgium and the Allies. The volumes uphold and verify the author's previous revelations as to the antecedents of the war, showing that it was Prussian in origin.

Fields of Victory. By Mrs. Humphry Ward. Illustrated. Charles Scribner's Sons, New York.

This volume concludes Mrs. Ward's narrative of her observation and experiences in the great war. As compared with its predecessors, "England's Effort" and "Towards the Goal," it is less confined to British action and conditions. There are vivid accounts of visits to the front, moderate comments on the peace terms, and welcome appreciation of American effort.

Small Things. By Margaret Deland. D. Appleton & Co., New York.

It is a pity that Mrs. Deland chose the title "Small Things" for her small book about big things; incidentally, another book about war days in France bears the same title. This aside, it must be said that every one should read Mrs. Deland's contribution to our better knowledge of war conditions. She seems to have a peculiarly instinctive and sympathetic comprehension of France and the French; indeed, we know no volume which has set forth more appealingly the attitude of the French people under stress of war. Nor have we noted a terser or more trenchant statement of the atrocities committed by the Boches in France. The book is full of anecdote, humor, and human interest. It should find favor especially among those who have been engaged abroad in war welfare work, in which the author herself did efficient service.

War in Cartoons (The). Compiled and Edited by George J. Hecht. E. P. Dutton & Co., New York.

Here is a representative collection of American cartoons about the war. They are accompanied by a textual comment that forms a sort of history of the progress of the war. There is no attempt at a critical estimate of the artistic value of the cartoons, nor are there any biographical data about the cartoonists. The cartoons here reprinted are uneven in quality, but many are vigorous and effective.

MISCELLANEOUS

Fine Art of Photography (The). By Paul L. Anderson, E.E. Illustrated. The J. B. Lippincott Company, Philadelphia.

This is probably the most thoughtful presentation of the possibilities and limitations of photography as an art that has been published in America. It will prove of real value to the earnest photographer who is willing to devote time to study it. Its merits are such that it is a pity that the illustrative photographs were not better printed and are so largely representative of the author's own work, good as that is.

Girl and the Job (The). By Helen Christene Hoerle and Florence B. Saltzberg. Henry Holt & Co., New York.

A comprehensive and sensible book that offers real help to girls in finding the work for which they are best adapted. "Jobs" of all kinds are described, with their advantages and disadvantages, the wages offered, and the qualifications required.

Loeb Classical Library: Clement of Alexandria, Translated by G. W. Butterworth, M.A.; **The Speeches of Aeschines,** Translated by Charles Darwin Adams, Ph.D.; **Homer, The Odyssey,** Translated by A. T. Murray (Vol. I); **Procopius,** Translated by H. B. Dewing (Vol. III); **Plutarch's Lives,** Translated by Bernadotte Perrin (Vol. VII). G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York.

Old English Interiors. By C. J. Charles. Third Edition. Illustrated. The John Lane Company, New York.

The fact that this is the third edition of this book shows that good English decoration appeals to art lovers everywhere. Many of the pictures in the volume are of Elizabethan rooms now to be found in American houses, whose owners have imported the material and reconstructed the rooms here, thus giving evidence of their taste as well as their means.

Old New England Doorways. By Albert G. Robinson. Illustrated. Charles Scribner's Sons, New York.

"The leading architects of the present time can produce nothing, in doorways, superior to many of those produced by the master-artisans of the eighteenth century." So says the author of this handsome book, and the many photographs of beautiful Colonial doorways offered in evidence confirm his statement. The book should be an inspiration to architects, builders, and people of taste who are planning to build their own homes.

SPORT AND ATHLETICS

Canoeing, Sailing, and Motor Boating. By Lieutenant Warren H. Miller, U.S.N.R. Illustrated. The George H. Doran Company, New York.

This is an admirable book on the art and practice of boating. Its descriptions are clear and understandable, the illustrations excellent, and the advice authoritative.

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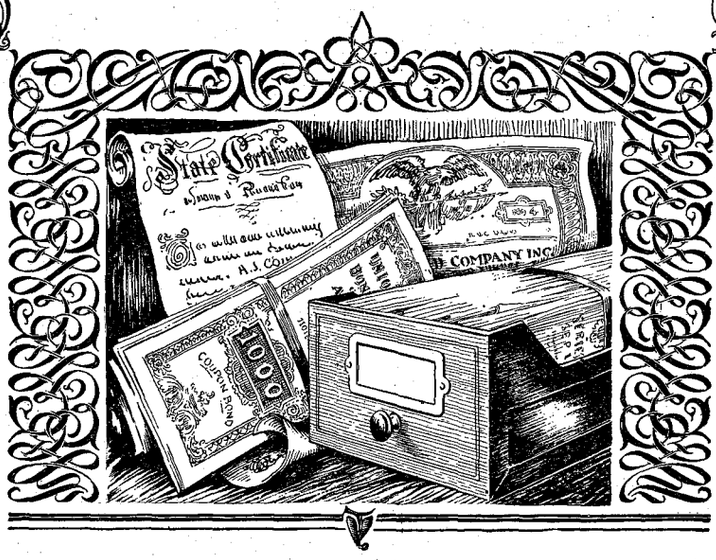

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YAP

BY MARY L. LOORAM

The strategists of the Navy Department are anxious that we should get a foothold in Yap, that island in the Pacific directly east of the island of Negros in the Philippines, southeast of Shanghai, and northeast of the Celebes. This island, one of the German Pacific possessions, now in the hands of the Entente, President Wilson proposes should be used as a cable station, which, with the station at Honolulu and the one at Pearl Harbor, would link San Francisco with the Oriental posts of American trade.

Yap, which can be spelled almost any way correctly, is one of the main islands of the Caroline group. It lies in latitude 9° 25′ north and longitde 139° east.

When the Germans acquired the islands from Spain in 1899, they made Yap the seat of government for the western group. Its people, of whom there are about 7,600, are highly intelligent for savages, say the Germans, although they have for many years borne a most unsavory reputation owing to their attitude toward foreigners, particularly missionaries.

The Portuguese, under Diego da Rocha, sailed into the harbor of the Bay of Tomli in 1527, and formally claimed the island for their King.

Admiral Francisco Lazeano, a Spaniard, visited the place in 1686, annexed the islands in the name of his King, Carolus II, and called the islands the Carolines in his honor.

When Bismarck, in 1875, was looking far ahead to strengthen the Empire he had so lately made, and Spain began to assert her rights in the islands, he interfered and a naval vessel ran up the Imperial flag of the Hohenzollerns on Yap. Spain protested, of course, and the question of ownership was submitted, at her insistence, to Pope Leo XIII for arbitration in 1885. The Pope decided in favor of Spain, although the Holy Father allowed Germany to keep certain trading rights. Germany, however, kept her eye on the Carolines, and when Spain met misfortune in 1899 the Germans offered her $3,500,000 for the group, which Spain accepted.

The people of this far-away island which has lately come into the limelight are of a distinctly Malay type, small of bone and stature, coffee-colored, with curly black hair, very dark brown eyes, high cheek-bones, and small hooked noses.

The people are divided into two classes: the *ulun-pagel* or aristocrats, and the *pimlingai* or slaves. The *ulun-pagel* are distinguished by the right to wear a comb made of narrow strips of bamboo about eight inches long and fastened together by a peg which pierces the strip through the middle. The strips are spread out like a fan. It would be as much as a Pimlingai's life is worth to be caught by an aristocrat wearing one of these combs, which are called *arouei.* There is no difference in the dress of the classes except for this comb. When a boy begins wearing clothes, he wears just one loin-cloth, and he is called a *petir.* As he gets older he adds another loin-cloth, and then he is called a *pagin.* When he is grown up, he is called *pumawn.* Then he is entitled to wear a loin-cloth, and a rope of pandanus leaves with a touch of color obtained by a bunch of pandanus leaves stained red which hangs down in front, a pair of earrings, bracelets, and armlets. These, with his comb, complete his costume.

The women wear a long skirt of pan-

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NORA BAYES

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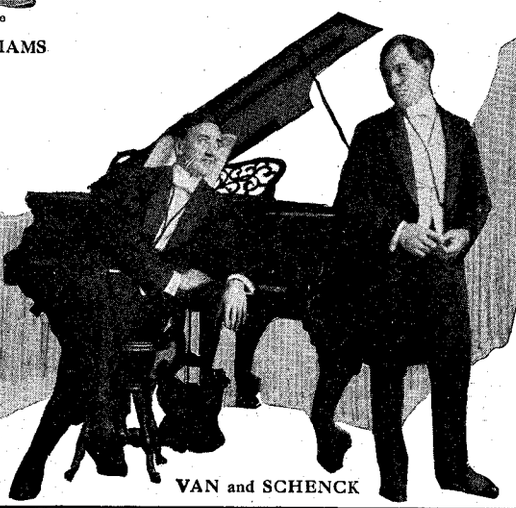
WEBER and FIELDS



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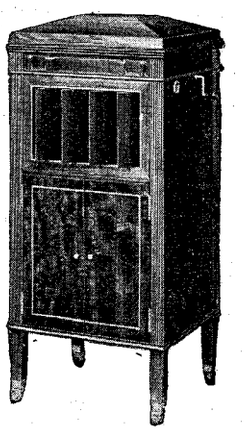

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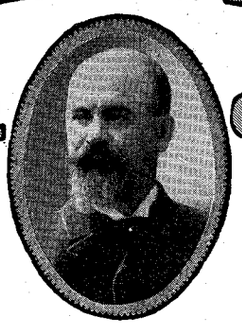


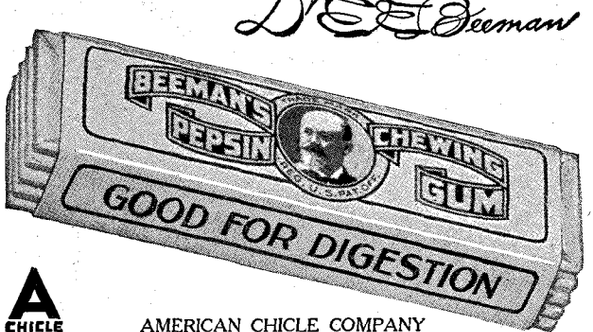
The secret of sound, white teeth is a clean mouth

THE chewing of my original Pepsin Gum by exciting the flow of the salivary juices—which are nature's cleansing properties for the teeth—will help to preserve and keep in perfect condition the teeth of men, women and children.

In the case of children who nowadays eat such a large proportion of soft food, it is absolutely necessary to provide them with some substitute for the harder foods which nature intended should contribute to the strengthening and preservation of the teeth.

Chew my Original Pepsin Gum regularly, ten minutes after meals, and you will undoubtedly notice its beneficial effect on your teeth.

D. E. Beeman



CHICLE

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Yap (Continued)

danus leaves shredded. Their ears are pierced for rings very early, and while they are healing are protected by the halves of cocoanut shells fastened by a string passed over the head.

There is little village life among the people. The men have club-houses, which they call *pabai* if inland, and *failu* if near the seashore. Here the unmarried men live, and, except at the house-warming, which is a great ceremony, no woman but the *mispil*, who is the common servant of the club members, is allowed to enter the place.

Because of the wonderful stone buildings found in the island of Yap, ethnologists have believed that these people came from Asia. Although the present inhabitants have not the skill of their ancestors, their houses are pleasant to look at, set in groves of cocoanut palm, with the ground swept clean around them and adorned with bright-leaved croton bushes. The houses are built on a foundation of walled coral, over which they construct the thatched roofs and wide *lanais*, or porches.

One of the most unusual features of life in Yap is the money. It is made of stone quarried in the Pelew Islands, four hundred miles south. This money they call *fei*. The "coins" vary in size from six inches to twelve feet in diameter, with a hole in the center through which a pole is thrust to carry them around. If a man is so rich that he has no room for all his money indoors, he stores it on the outside, for theft is almost unknown in Yap. Since the coming of the white man the natives have taken to using English money, and also bargain with polished shells.

The commerce of the island is unimportant, although it exports copra, shell, tobacco, and a little sugar. Of course it is not commercially that Yap is valued, but for its strategic possibilities.

Even if we don't succeed in laying our cables there, we have learned something of one more of the earth's queer people.

WHEN A BOOK IS NOT A BOOK

(*Chauncey B. Tinker, in the Yale Review.*)

The passion for book collecting is to the layman a sufficiently bewildering business. One fancies that there are intelligent folk who find it difficult to appreciate its "amenities," or, indeed, to prefer it to the less expensive amusement of stamp collecting. What is all this talk of colophons and collation and tall copies and bastard titles and the original boards? Is a book collector a librarian gone mad? Why is an edition with all its original misprints more valuable than the author's revision of it? Take a trivial example. Do you own a copy of "The Song of Hiawatha," Boston, 1855? Turn to page 96. Does the seventh line read "Dove as if he were a beaver," or "Dived as if he were a beaver"? If it reads dove you are the possessor of a genuine "first;" if it reads dived, give your book to the poor. It is good for nothing but to read. The collector's ideal volume is a first edition with all its primitive errors—the more misprints the better—"uncut" (that is, with the pages not cut down in rebinding), "unopened" (that is, with the pages not cut open), and "in the original wrappers" (that is, with the seal of the publisher's wrapping unbroken). You must leave it in this state, like a body in its winding sheet. When is a book not a book? When it is "collected."

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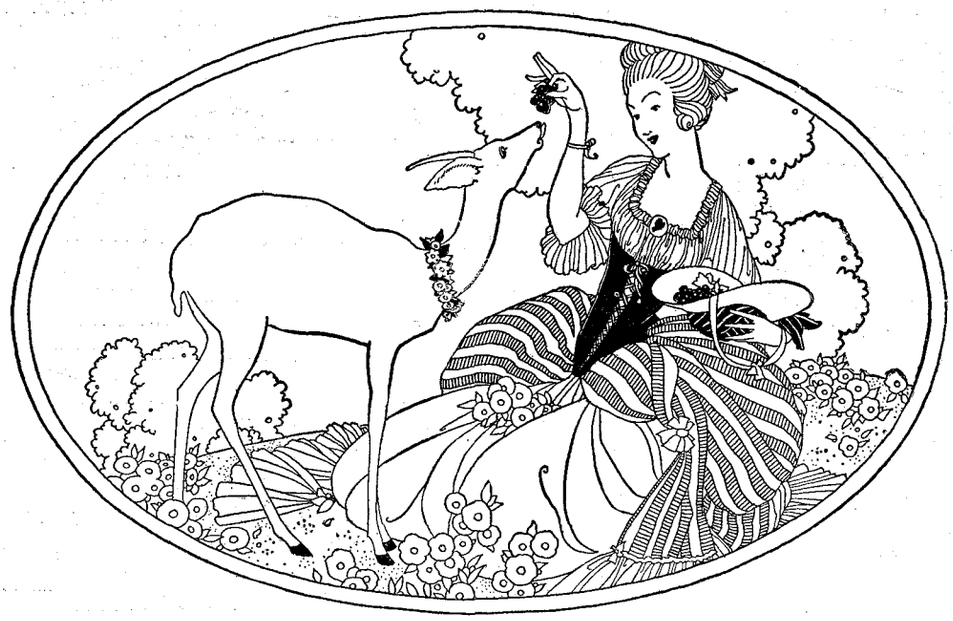

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EDUCATION FOR SOLDIERS

When people wish to do honor to a warrior, their first impulse is to erect a monument bearing suitable legends describing his deeds. European countries are filled with such testimonials, and there are many in our own country. In some places monuments are now being erected as tokens of regard for the memory of the men who fell in France, and as evidences of respect and admiration for the achievements of those who fought at the front but who have returned to live among us for the remainder of their days. In every community in our country the people wish to express their appreciation of the heroism of our men and the sacrifices they have made in our behalf; and if the reports in the newspapers can be relied upon, a large proportion of the people are in favor of building monuments or statues which will testify to the oncoming generations that we of to-day hold our soldiers in high esteem.

The State of Wisconsin has made a notable departure in the manner of expressing appreciation of the qualities of our soldiers. Instead of spending its resources for statues and monuments it has provided funds to defray the expenses of all Wisconsin soldiers who wish to continue their education in any direction—in the elementary school, the high school, the normal schools, the university, or any vocational or trade school. The State will pay a soldier $30 a month every month for four years if he wishes to study for that length of time. It will permit him to pursue any courses in which he is interested. If there is no school in the State which teaches subjects which he desires to study, the State will either establish such a school or it will select a school in another State, if one can be found.

Over one hundred thousand men are eligible to take advantage of the provisions of this legislation. A considerable proportion of them have already signified their intention to continue their education. The opportunities will be open to them until 1924. If at the present moment they are not ready to go forward with their education, but if they should decide to do so within two or three years, they will be permitted to do so then.

The State Board of Education is charged with the administration of this legislation. All who wish to continue their education will make application to this Board, indicating what kind of work they wish to do. The Board will assign each one to the school in which he can best secure the training in which he is interested. The secretary of the State Board has stated that it will be the policy of the Board to interpret the provisions of the legislation liberally, so as to give every soldier who wishes to continue his education every possible opportunity to do so under the most favorable conditions.

This is the first time the world has expressed its appreciation of the heroism and devotion of soldiers in this way, but this kind of monument will endure longer than those that are built of stone or cement or bronze. No one can doubt that the individual will gain vastly more from this sort of expression of gratitude than from monuments or statues erected in his honor, nor can any one doubt either that a State which will signify its appreciation of its soldiers in this way will profit more in social and civic betterment than it could by any amount of stone and bronze testimonials.

M. V. O'SHEA.

University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wisconsin.

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To the Traveling Public

The Government has announced its withdrawal of many passport restrictions, and travel may now be resumed to most foreign countries.

This affords me the opportunity to extend to all Americans and American institutions the world-wide facilities of the foreign offices of the American Express Company, where you will find helpful service and always an American welcome.

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PRODUCTION AND TRANSPORTATION

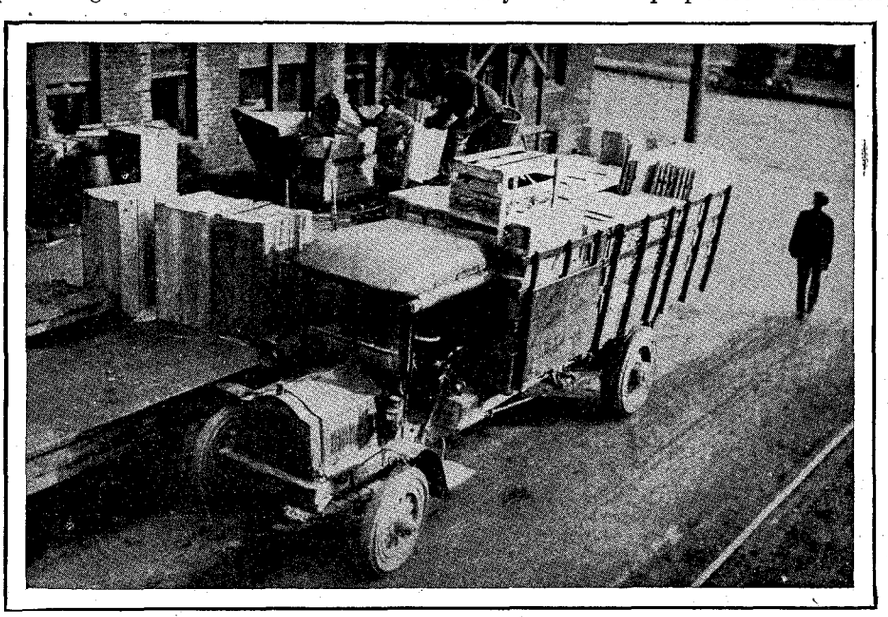
BY F. VAN Z. LANE

Transportation Engineer, Packard Motor Car Company

TRANSPORTATION of the right kind will materially help to increase production. We are learning that increased production will help to solve present living conditions, and one of the factors entering into increased production is the item of transportation. And yet how many of our manufacturers, wholesalers, farmers, retailers, and consumers realize this?

If any one doubts that transportation enters into the cost of living, let him consider that one of the reasons why our Railroad Administration hesitates to raise railway rates (in order that the millions of dollars of railway deficit can be made up) is because such a raise will add to the cost of everything.

President Wilson, in his statement to the public August 25 on the labor situation and living conditions, said: "The primary first step is to increase production and facilitate transportation so as to make up for the destruction wrought by the war, and so as soon as possible relieve our people of the cruel burdens of high prices."



ONE OF THE TRUCKS OPERATED BY THE INTER-CITY TRUCKING SERVICE BETWEEN DETROIT AND FLINT, 70 MILES AWAY

The running time one way, including stops, is about seven hours. This truck service enables concerns in both terminal cities to make prompt shipments in a few hours that would take two days by rail. It also serves a number of small automobile parts factories *en route*, which save at least a day or more by motor-truck shipment over railway. And in these days when people are storming the doors of automobile sales agencies for cars, a day saved means a whole lot

Transportation enters into everything that we do to such an extent that we take it as a matter of course, little realizing that in almost every instance it can be improved, that better service can be rendered at reduced cost. Improved and cheaper transportation makes for increased and cheaper production.

Fortunately there is a means of transportation on hand which if properly used and co-ordinated can assist in cheapening and facilitating transportation and increase and cheapen production.

We are confronted with a situation brought about by the great war. And yet it took the war to bring out and center attention on this new means of transportation—the motor truck. That is to say, the motor truck under war conditions, which were indeed a most severe and a most complete test, demonstrated that the motor truck can be relied upon as a mechanical device.

The mechanical fitness of the motor truck having been proved beyond any shadow of doubt, we are beginning to fit it into the transportation system of the country. And we have gone far enough in its application to know that we have at hand a more efficient and a more economical means of transportation in many instances than are our railways, waterways, or horses, and one which, properly co-ordinated with them, makes each more efficient.

Probably the greatest proof of the fact that the motor truck is a desirable means of transportation is shown in the country-wide demand for not only good roads, but for wide roads built to stand up under heavy traffic. The people see in the motor truck a more economical means of transportation, and so they are insisting that it be given a fair chance to operate. They are not only insisting with their voices, but are voting their money, so that to-day there is available more money for road construction than there ever has been before. The Federal Government itself has appropriated for road use during the next two years $273,000,000.

The motor truck will eventually haul practically all of the freight now going over our streets and highways and a large part of the short-haul, less-than-car-load freight now being hauled by the railways. Some of the factors which will bring this about are more good roads, development of truck bodies to accommodate various kinds of commodities, improvements in loading and unloading devices, pneumatic tires, and trailers. The most important factor, however, is the growing realization on the part of the shipper that his transportation item is an important one, not only in itself but as it affects his entire business.

Most businesses and concerns know what

When you see a night latch

what makes you know it's secure?

you're right—Look for this trade-mark

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TRADE YALE MARK

UNOBTRUSIVE, compact, and impassable, the Yale Cylinder Night Latch stands watchful guard over your doors. It opens only to the command of its individual key.

Yale Cylinder Night Latches in millions are doing steadfast world-wide duty on doors that must be secure.

On your front and rear doors—on doors leading to cellars, on closets, on garages, on outhouses, on office doors—those are doors that will be *locked* when a Yale Cylinder Night Latch takes up its watchman task.

Go to your hardware dealer. He will show you the Yale Cylinder Night Latch—bearing the same trade-mark that appears on Yale Padlocks, Door Closers, Builders' Locks and Hardware, Cabinet Locks, Bank Locks, Chain Blocks, and Electric Hoists.

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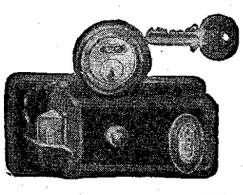
When in New York or Chicago visit our Exhibit Rooms. You will be cordially welcomed.



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Production and Transportation (Continued)

their labor, production, selling, and overhead costs are, but when it comes to their delivery, hauling, and general transportation costs, they are very much in the dark. We know this to be a fact because in analyzing transportation problems we seldom find a concern that knows what this part of its business is costing. This is going to be changed, because the high cost of producing is going to demand a scrutiny of every branch of business and a knowledge of the cost of transportation will become more general. The increase in freight rates which seems to be on the way will also draw attention to the transportation problem. And on top of all this the motor-truck manufacturers are so continuously and so conclusively advertising the merits of the motor truck that the man with a transportation problem is bound to look further into his problem, and the deeper he looks the more study he will give to the motor truck.

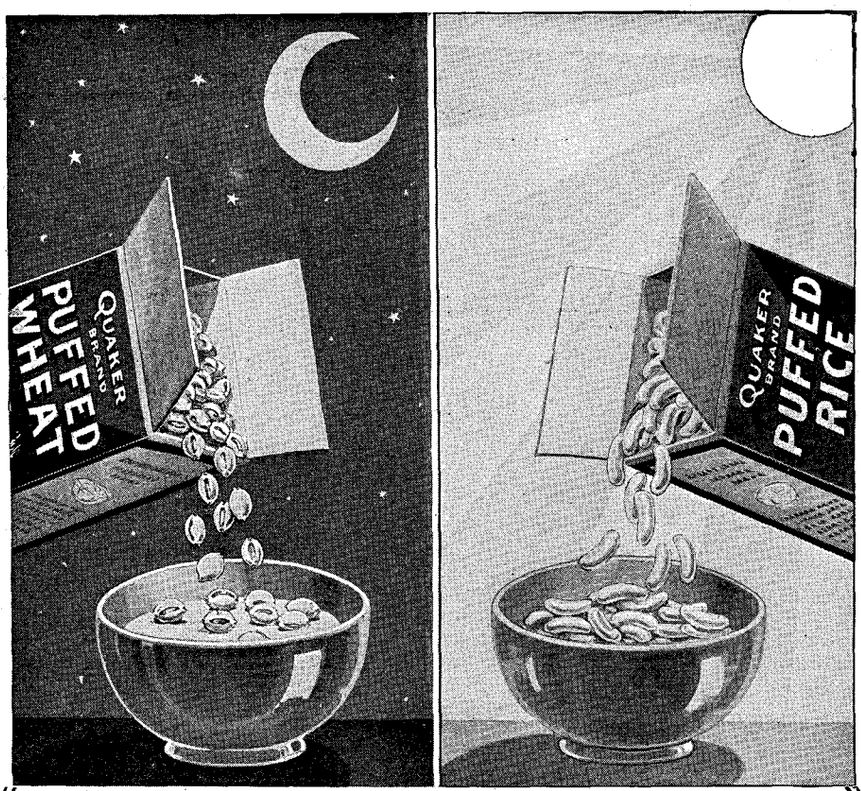
And the consideration he gives it will not be so much in the light of how much better one make of truck is constructed than another, or how much better it will perform, as how can this new means of transportation serve his business. And the man who looks at the motor truck from this angle will be surprised to find how many points there are in favor of it as compared to railways and horses.

The average man knows that the motor truck can haul greater loads at greater speeds and longer distances than can horses. He knows that because of this one motor truck can take the place of several horses, but the average man does not know that special bodies, new loading and unloading devices, more modern routing and despatching systems, and the correct selection of the size truck for his particular work will very materially cut down even his present motor-truck costs and make it more certain that motor trucks can be more economically used than horses.

Very little has as yet been said about the motor truck as compared to the railway, and yet in many instances it is far more economical. For short-haul distances very frequently better time can be made, fewer articles are damaged, less boxing and crating is necessary, and more dependable service can be had because the truck proceeds direct from the consignee to the consignor, whereas, when the railway is used, commodities usually have to be packed and trucked *to* the railway station and *from* it, which involves delays and several handlings, which handlings in turn, together with the lack of interest in the way in which the handling is done, cause damages. These incidental trucking costs, plus boxing costs, plus delays in collecting claims, plus the railway rates, are usually more than a motor express line rate, and if the shipper has sufficient freight to operate his own truck to a given point or points along the same route transportation will cost him even less than by railway freight or by motor express line. In any event, it will cost less than railway express.

Farmers are seeing great opportunities in the motor truck. With it they can transport their products direct to market and still leave the horses available for actual farm work. With the motor truck the farmer can make delivery so much more quickly that he has more time to devote to actual production.

In mining, lumbering, and in the oil,



At Night

Puffed Wheat—thin, toasted whole-wheat bubbles—in a bowl of milk.

Mornings

Puffed Rice or Corn Puffs with cream and sugar or mixed with any fruit.

Toasted Bubble Grains

Here are whole grains—Puffed Wheat and Puffed Rice. Corn Puffs are corn hearts puffed.

Puffed Wheat in milk forms practically a complete food. All the needed elements, including minerals and vitamines, are there.

All are steam exploded—puffed to 8 times normal size. In fact, a hundred million steam explosions occur in every kernel. Every atom is fitted to digest.

There are scores of ways to serve them. One is to crisp and butter for children to eat dry. Use like nut meats in home candy making—scatter in your soups.

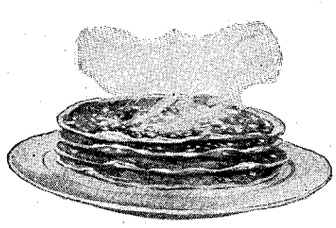
As breakfast dainties they hold premier place. And nothing makes the milk dish so attractive.

Don't make them occasional foods. The three kinds offer variety.

The more children eat the better. The less they eat the more they want of something not so good.

Puffed Wheat **Puffed Rice** **Corn Puffs**

Also Puffed Rice Pancake Flour



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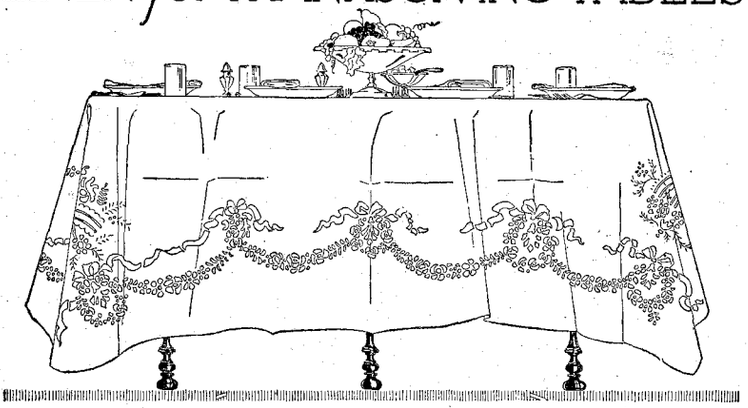

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Those who are planning to entertain largely will find here Cloths 3½, 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8 yards long as well as those up to 5 yards square, with Dinner Napkins to match.

EMBROIDERY—It will be possible, if decisions are made promptly, to embroider monograms on the articles of your selection in time for Thanksgiving.

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Both houses convenient to Back Bay stations

Production and Transportation (Continued)

cotton, and coal fields, the motor truck, with its special equipment adapted to these and other special fields of essential industry, is not only increasing production, but also insuring lower transportation costs.

The manufacturer's source of supply is brought nearer in point of time, and he is able to distribute with more certainty, with greater speed, and cheaper by using the motor truck. With it he can get along with less shipping help, shipments are more dependable, and it is not so essential to carry as much stock on hand.

Building operations, of which there must be an unprecedented amount, can be speeded up and with less cost by using the motor truck. Special bodies have been devised for this kind of work, which show savings in speed and man power that are astonishing.

Thus the motor truck, with its greater flexibility, its greater capacity, its greater adaptability, its greater dependability, if correctly applied and considered as a means to an end and not as a mere mechanical contrivance, can in many instances assist to produce more at less cost.

THE HORSE AND THE LLAMA

Not long ago The Outlook received the following letter:

> In an advertisement of the London Zoölogical Gardens, circulated among the American Y. M. C. A. hotels here, it is stated that:
>
> "The llamas, the camels of the New World, were the only domesticated animals in America prior to the coming of the white man with the horse."
>
> Is the inference true that the whites introduced the horse into the American continent, and if so, when?
>
> I fancied that the redskins always had horses. J. LANDFEAR LUCAS.
>
> Hurlingham Club,
> Fulham, S. W., London, England.

We referred this letter to the best possible authority, the American Museum of Natural History, in New York City. We are sure that readers generally will be interested in the reply:

Horses were first introduced into the New World by the Spaniards during the sixteenth century. They were wholly unknown to the natives at that time, and the cavalry played a most important part in the victories of Cortez and Pizarro, the explorations of De Soto, etc., as appears in the historical accounts of these exploits. Escaped horses seem to have run wild on the plains from Mexico northward and on the pampas in the La Plata basin in South America. They are referred to quite early in the seventeenth century. There is no evidence that our North American Indians made any use of horses until the eighteenth century, but as early as 1754 they were in use among the Blackfeet on the northern plains, and probably considerably earlier in the Southwest.

It is not quite correct, however, to say that the llama was the only domesticated animal in the New World before the arrival of the white man. Dogs were domesticated by the Indians of North America in prehistoric times. They were used among many tribes for transportation, by the *dog travois*. The *travois* consisted of a couple of poles harnessed at the front to the sides of the animal, the rear ends dragging behind, and with a framework fastened across about the middle to hold the load. Also the dogs were used for food, and, I suppose, in hunting. At all events, there

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The Horse and the Llama (Continued)

is no doubt that the prehistoric Indians had distinct breeds or races of dogs quite different from any wild species.

As to the Peruvian Indians, they domesticated both the llama (guanaco) and alpaca (vicuña), according to the accounts. I have seen no mention of dogs among them.

It has been supposed that the extinct ground-sloths may have been domesticated in Argentina by prehistoric Indian races. This rests upon a find in a cave in Patagonia of remains of ground-sloths associated with bundles of *cut* dried grass, and apparently confined by walls to a certain part of the cave. One can hardly question that in this instance the animals were confined in the cave, fed, presumably kept to be used as food. But there is no proof that anything of this sort was a prevalent custom. There are of course plenty of modern instances on record of individual animals being kept confined, tamed, even trained, by both savage and civilized man. But that does not constitute domestication. So far as I know, the only truly domesticated animals in the New World in pre-Columbian times were the llama and alpaca in Peru and adjoining regions, the dog throughout North America.

One point more. Wild horses of several species had existed in both North and South America before the arrival of man. It is possible that they were still in existence when the Indians first came to America. At all events, their remains are found in Pleistocene, preglacial, and early interglacial formations, and a whole series of ancestors, beginning with the little "four-toed horse," are found in the tertiary formations that underlie the Pleistocene.

W. D. MATTHEW,
Curator American Museum of Natural History.

THE SCHOOL AT RABUN GAP

Rabun Gap, in Rabun County, on the northern border of Georgia, in the Southern Blue Ridge Mountains, is one of those isolated mountain districts primitive and poor as to material things. It is a region where feuds not so long ago divided the community into factions and where "moonshine" whisky was made. The mountaineers are of native American stock, but twenty per cent of them are illiterate. Schools are few and widely scattered and consist of little one-story buildings, and many of the children do not have fifty days of school in a whole year. It is, as the head of the school says, a land of "little homes, little farms, and big families." "The main thing by which a mountain family manages to live is their crop of corn. It makes food for both man and beast. When fed to the live stock, it means meat, milk, butter, and eggs. It pays the hired man, it settles the store bill, and it buys the things with which old and young are clothed and shod. Just as cotton is king in the lowlands of Georgia, so corn is king of all crops in the mountains." The farms are poor, yielding in many cases only small crops, so that the inhabitants are of uniformly small means and cannot afford to give their children the schooling they ought to have.

In 1908 there was established at Rabun Gap a sort of combination home, farm, and industrial school. There are many interesting things about it. The founder, Mr.

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A simple method has been invented by which you can acquire a command of the English language from the ground up. Sherwin Cody, perhaps the best known teacher of practical English, after twenty years of research and study, has perfected an invention which places the ability to **talk and write with correctness and force** within reach of every one with ordinary intelligence. Sherwin Cody was amazed to discover that the average person in school or business is only 61% efficient in the vital points of English grammar. That is because the methods of teaching English in school left you only a hazy idea of the subject—they did not stick in your mind. But Sherwin Cody's new invention upsets all old standards of teaching English. His students secured **more improvement in five weeks than had previously been obtained by other pupils in two years.** Only 15 minutes a day of spare time with this **"100% Self-Correcting Method"** will, within a very short time, give you an easy command of language.

Comprehensive and Complete
"I am glad to inform you that I find your English Course the best among the several I have taken. It is the most comprehensive and complete, for it covers all matters that a student needs to know in the study of English. Being a Porto Rican I wish to learn English as correctly as I can without going abroad, and your course is giving me this opportunity."
M. SANCHEZ MORALES,
San Juan, P. R.

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"I have examined a number of English Courses and believe that, for a solid foundation-training in good English there can be no improvement over the Sherwin Cody 100% Self-Correcting Course. It is a perfect drilling in the baserock principles which are shamefully neglected in the public schools, and without which no one can attain a mastery of our language.
The treatment of letter-writing is the most thoroughly practical I have ever seen. A young man or a young woman could do nothing better to insure his or her success than to take up your course, and thus quickly and easily attain skill in the handling of correspondence, accuracy in spelling and punctuation, correctness in speech and writing, and—through the stimulating lessons on Conversation and Reading—a broader intellectual outlook, a new view of life and literature, and a mastery of English words."
FRANCIS DE S. RYAN,
Washington, D. C.

On April 3, 1918, Mr. Cody was granted a patent on his unique device, and now he places it at your disposal. It overcomes the only weak point in instruction-by-mail, it actually takes the place of an instructor at your elbow. It assigns you lessons in Letter Writing, Spelling, Punctuation, Grammar, Reading and Conversation, corrects them for you, and anticipates your questions. It even grades your paper and assigns you your class percentage till you reach the 100% mark. Mr. Cody has written a booklet explaining his new course in detail. If you feel your lack of Language Power, if you are ever embarrassed by mistakes in grammar, spelling, or punctuation, if you cannot command the exact words to express your ideas, this booklet will be a revelation to you. Merely mail the coupon and it will be sent by return mail. Learn how Sherwin Cody's new invention makes command of language easy to gain in 15 minutes of your daily spare time. Mail this coupon AT ONCE.

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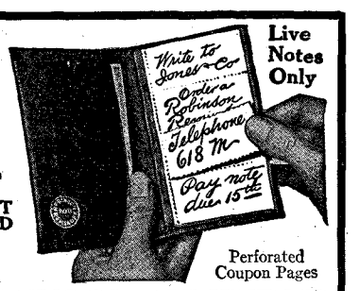

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It presents a continuous, fine-grained, smooth, non-slippery surface, practically a seamless tile—No crack, crevice or joint for the accumulation of grease, dirt or moisture—Is noiseless and does not fatigue.

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Your choice of several practical colors. Full information and sample FREE on request.

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The School at Rabun Gap (Continued)

Andrew Ritchie, was once himself one of these mountain children. He began his education at one of these little district public schools, but later, through teaching and other self-supporting work, he was able to attend Harvard for three years. On leaving Harvard he was offered a promising position as a teacher in a Texas town. He married a mountain girl from an adjacent county in his home district, who, too, through her own efforts, was able to graduate from a girls' industrial school in Georgia. Together they looked forward to a comfortable and prosperous future. But on several visits home the need of or lack of education among his people made a very strong appeal, and he decided to sacrifice his prospects and return and devote himself to this little cut-off region.

Knowing the inborn sense of independence and self-reliance of the mountain community, he realized that it was necessary to establish a school which would meet the needs here and yet preserve the spirit of independence. He says, although they are poor, "there is scarcely such a person as a beggar among them," and institutional charity is almost unknown. Mr. Ritchie was not able at once to establish the school at the Gap, but devoted his time to building "better schoolhouses in about half of the places where the little short-term schools were taught," to gathering contributions from generous outside friends for the new school, and in purchasing land and constructing some of the buildings which were to be part of it.

The Gap school actually came into existence in the fall of 1908. It began, says Mr. Ritchie, "with a charter for a farm school and an intelligent board of trustees. We had chosen a location in the heart of this fertile valley and the corporation had deeds and bonds for about one hundred acres of land that were partly paid for. There were included in the land an uncompleted main school building, an unfinished farmhouse, a pair of mules, two milch cows, and some pigs and poultry."

The Rabun Industrial School, which is its official name, is for poor boys and girls of no means or very limited means from communities for fifty miles around who are willing to fulfill the requirements of admittance, one of which is that they are willing to work their way, giving so many hours a day to such work as the school carries on to help pay their expenses—a sort of give-and-take principle. And that pledge is for nine months of the year, with a two weeks' vacation at midsummer and two weeks at Christmas. The school is conducted on the home farm basis. The work of the farm and such industries as carpentry and blacksmithing are done by the boys, the girls taking care of everything pertaining to the home—cooking, sewing, laundering, and the lighter forms of outdoor work. The days of these children are divided between learning and working. One-half of the pupils are in the class-room while the other half works. Drones are not welcome at this school, nor are they admitted.

In the first year only twenty pupils were taken—half boys and half girls—with a teaching staff consisting of Mr. and Mrs. Ritchie and a brother of Mr. Ritchie, all fitted by birth, understanding of conditions, and college training to undertake this kind of work. The school is now in its tenth year. The management of the school

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The School at Rabun Gap (Continued)

has acquired, although it does not own, over seven hundred acres and there are one hundred children, equally divided between boys and girls, in attendance, with a staff of ten teachers, some of them trained at this very school.

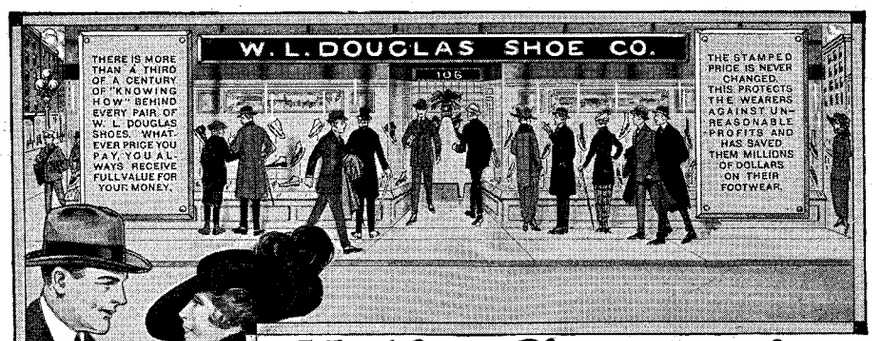
The farm produces large crops of corn; not less than five thousand bushels has been the record for several years. Large quantities of rye and hay are raised. There are large gardens and truck patches with big yields of beans, potatoes, and other vegetables, and the girls can each year large supplies of fruits, berries, and vegetables. Mr. Ritchie says: "I know of no other school at which all of the pupils work their way and at which teachers and pupils work together and through their labor supply the necessities of life. It is really a school of country life and practically a self-supporting philanthropy. These children, with their keen minds and willing hands to give a return for the education they receive, are a source of inspiration to the teachers and others connected with the school, and their great regret is that, owing to lack of means and facilities, the teachers have to turn so many away who would like to come to the school. There is a long waiting list. When these children graduate, they go as a sort of missioners into their own communities and pass on the training which they have received at Rabun Gap."

These are some of the interesting things about this unique school. There are many more, but it is not possible to describe them all here. There is, however, another interesting feature in connection with this school that we would like to tell about, and it is this, to quote the words of the founder:

"Around this school as a center we are building a farming settlement of tenant families and hired help. In this way we are taking the illiterate mountain man and woman into the plan. In a number of houses and cabins acquired with the farm we are placing families from the surrounding region that are very poor and practically illiterate. We take those who are good workers and who have children to educate. Each tenant is allowed land for a crop and garden and pasture for a milch cow. The school receives half of the crop as rent and employs the tenant at a fixed rate for his surplus time.

"Our idea is to make these tenant families a part of the institution and a part of its educational work. Each family is to live on the place long enough to permit their children to go through the school and for the man and wife to become good farmers and progressive people in a community. As families go out younger ones will be taken in their places. We expect to have a school at which the tenants' children will receive both literary and industrial training. We want to teach the illiterate man and woman to read and write. It is easier to make them better farmers, better housekeepers, and better citizens of a community when they are a part of the organization and live within its power and influence."

The work of Mr. Ritchie in this unusual and exceedingly useful school has the cordial approval of educational experts. It deserves the support of those who believe that the work of Americanization should not be wholly confined to those of foreign birth. The directors of the school will be glad to give further information about its work and needs to all inquirers. Address Andrew Jackson Ritchie, Rabun Gap Industrial School, Rabun Gap, Georgia.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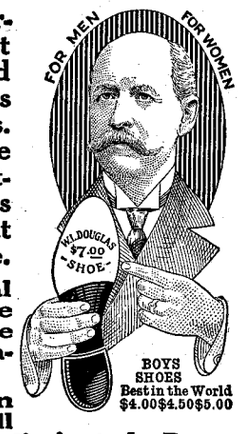

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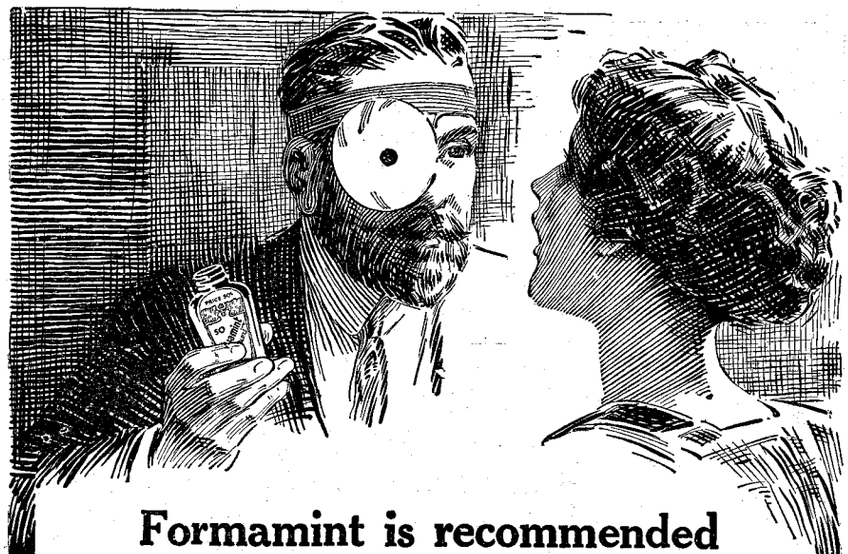

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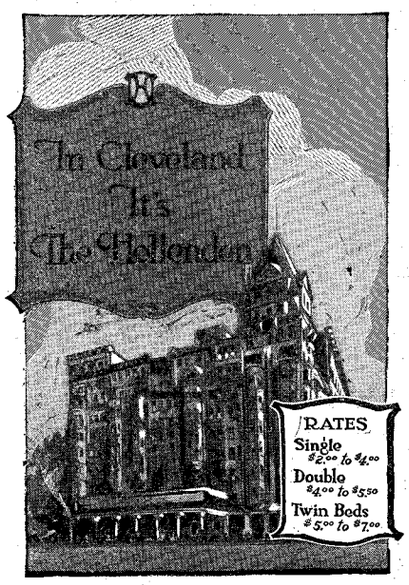
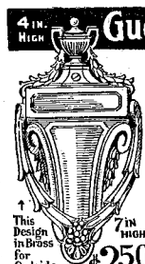


4 IN. HIGH **Guest Room Knocker** $1



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ALBERT

BY MARY L. D. MACFARLAND

[King Albert of Belgium is, and will continue to be as long as printed language endures, one of the great and fine figures of the world war. He has just returned to his own country after a month's visit with the Queen to the United States. Everywhere he went he made an impression of simple and natural virility. One could well say of him, as Theodore Roosevelt said of the King of Italy: "He is the kind of man that could carry his own ward in an election!" As one of the spontaneous tributes paid to King Albert during his visit to this country, we are glad to reprint this poem by permission from the Washington, D. C. "Post."—THE EDITORS.]

Here comes a King!
And we who
Blood and treasure paid
To rid ourselves
Of royal yoke,
Acclaim him!

Here comes a King!
It were better said,
Here comes a Man!
The man whom fearless spirits
Of all lands
Avow their Chief.
Man then, we hail you,
Albert,
Count you mate of him,
Our own great
Abraham!
Who braved like you
His country's fiercest storm
With faith unshaken,
And, towering high
In soul as stature,
Above the darkness
Still could see the
Unquenched light of Heaven.

To the peace and plenty
Of the dowered West,
To this unscathed land
We greet you:
Take what you will
Of our vast store—
'Tis yours of right
Since naught might ours be
Had little Belgium quailed.

Our hearts
We cannot give you now—
That gift we made
So long ago
Almost we have forgot
They ever were our own!

FRANKNESS REWARDED

A story about the late Admiral Bucknam, of the Turkish navy, is republished in a daily newspaper with the remark that it is vouched for by the Admiral's widow, who has recently sailed for her home in Constantinople. Captain Bucknam, skipper of an American merchantman before the war, was asked by a Philadelphia firm to take the job of delivering a battleship, which they had just completed, to the Turkish Government at Constantinople. He agreed. Dropping anchor in a Turkish harbor on July 4, Captain Bucknam fired the American National salute, one gun for each State, which made a mighty noise. The Sultan got his dander up and, sending for the skipper, asked him who fired the guns. The skipper, in the Yankee style, said "I did," prefacing it with something that was not "God bless your soul," whereupon the Sultan said: "From this moment you are the commander of the Turkish Navy."

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THE CHOICE OF JABEZ

A STORY BY ANNA N. REED

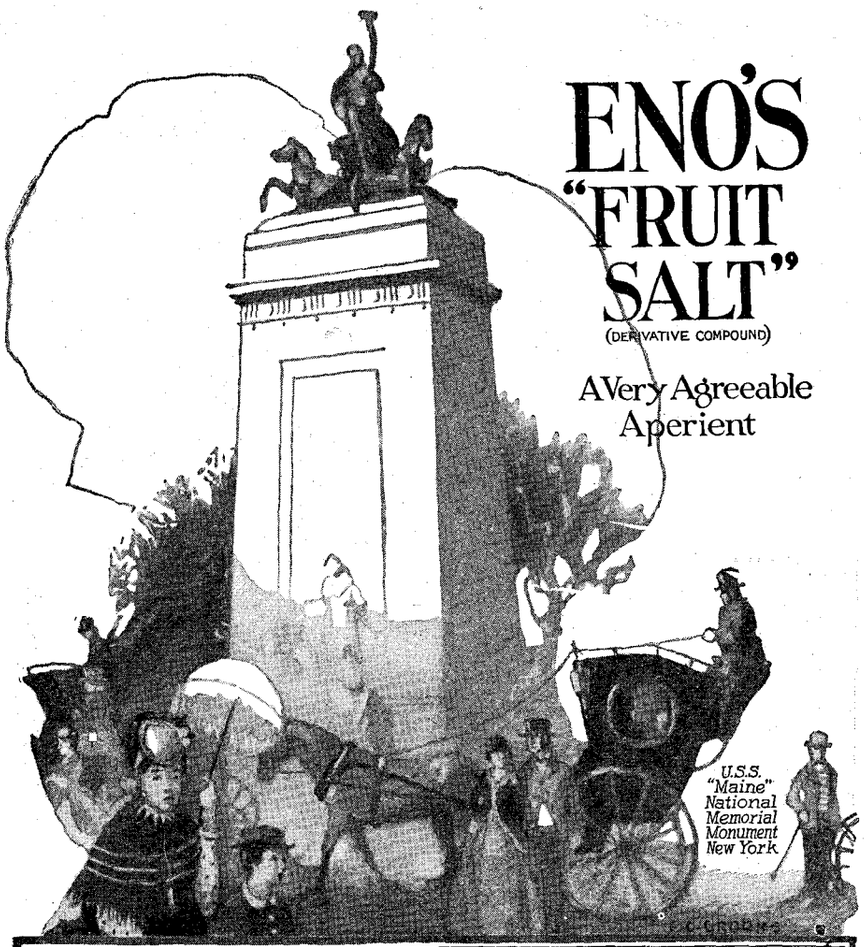
The Parker cottage stood a small distance back from the road, and the intervening space between the house and the front gate was covered by a closely cut lawn, intersected by a conventionally prim gravel walk, running midway between two circular flower-beds. This lawn, including the flower-beds and gravel walk, was the special care of Miss Pamela Parker, who took immense pride in the smooth greenness of the turf and the succession of crocuses, tulips, and geraniums which filled the beds. At the back of the house a similar space was occupied by a wilderness of old-fashioned flowers, alternately tended and neglected by Miss Pamela's sister, Miss Lucy. There flourished, at their own sweet will, larkspur, balsams, bleeding-hearts, garden pinks, and all the dear favorites of old time, and, I grieve to say, the weeds flourished too, save when Miss Lucy, in what Miss Pamela called a "spurt" of virtue, attacked them with all the fierceness of which her gentle nature was capable. Miss Pamela never interfered with her sister's domain, but she refrained as much as possible from looking out of the back windows, and when her eyes *did* stray in that direction her thin lips were apt to straighten in disapproval.

Miss Pamela was of middle height, but so slender and straight that she looked taller. Her hair, in spite of her fifty years, was as brilliantly black as in the days of her youth, and her dark eyes were as bright and keen. She was energy personified, never seemed tired, and worked without ceasing, either in or out of doors. Her sister, some ten years younger, admired and obeyed her, and, in return, Miss Pamela stood between Miss Lucy and much that would have sorely tried her meek and retiring nature. The younger sister had soft, curly hair, always falling over her forehead and ears, to the distress of Miss Pamela's tidy soul, and pleading brown eyes, almost like those of a faithful dog.

Judge Parker, their father, had died before Miss Lucy's remembrance, and the sisters had lived alone ever since the death of their mother, twenty years previous to the date of this story. There had been several brothers and sisters, but they had died before the patient-faced mother, who had been an invalid almost as long as Lucy could remember. The sisters could not well have been more unlike, but they had become so used to each other's peculiarities that they were taken as a matter of course, and, on the whole, they got along beautifully.

One fine sunny afternoon in May they were seated in the spotless kitchen, which was also their living-room (the awful sanctity of the parlor never having been invaded save in the case of death or a call from the minister), Miss Pamela hemming dish-towels and Miss Lucy crocheting a shawl in a desultory and absent-minded manner. Miss Pamela sewed, as she did everything else, with vigor and persistence, but Miss Lucy's soft eyes continually roved from her work around the little room or out of the window by which she sat, and from which she could see their neighbor's side yard.

Suddenly her work dropped into her lap and she gazed openly from the window at some object of interest within her range of vision. Miss Pamela, happening to glance up at that moment, looked in the



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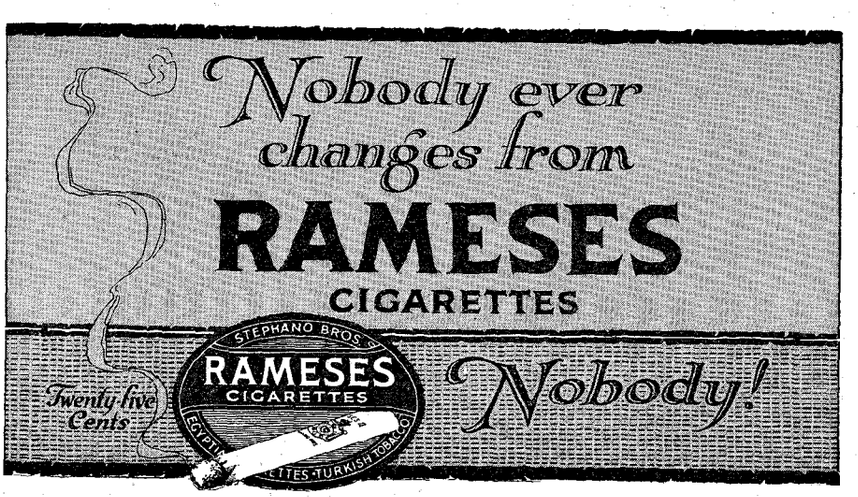

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It is this indiscernible rust that makes your razor pull and hurt your face. And it is this rust you must prevent. Stropping only breaks off the rust after it is formed. Nor can you wipe a blade dry enough to get all the moisture from between the invisible teeth and prevent rusting.

Therefore, do this: Put a few drops of 3-in-One on the strop occasionally, to keep it soft. Before and after shaving, draw razor blade between thumb and forefinger moistened with 3-in-One. Then rust will positively not be able to form.

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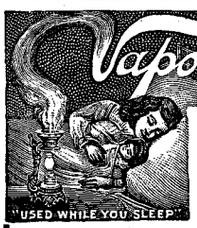

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The Choice of Jabez (Continued)

same direction, and perceived a somewhat stout and elderly man engaged in pruning some of the flowering shrubs which grew in great abundance in the next yard. "Lucy Parker!" exclaimed the elder sister, sharply, "aren't you ashamed to be watchin' Jabez Smart like that? Get away from the window this minute! He may see you!" At which dire suggestion Miss Lucy promptly collapsed, and hitched her little rocking chair into the middle of the room. "And that reminds me," went on Miss Pamela. "This thing has been goin' on long enough. Jabez Smart has been callin' here three times a week pretty near ever since his mother died, six months ago, and it's time somebody asked him his intentions!"

"Sister!" gasped Miss Lucy; "you wouldn't do that?"

"Why not, I should like to know!" snapped Miss Pamela. "He certainly must be courtin' either you or me, and I want to find out which, so's I can make some plans. You can't tell anything by watchin' his actions. I've tried that, but he treats us as if we were as much alike as two peas in a pod, and the Lord knows we ain't, so it stands to reason he likes one of us better than the other, and he's got to tell which one it is before he's a day older. He'll be around to-night as usual, and then we'll see."

"But, sister," feebly expostulated Miss Lucy, "don't they 'most always wait—in books, you know—till the man speaks?"

"Nonsense!" responded Miss Pamela. "*We* ain't in a book; are we?" Which seemed conclusive, as poor Miss Lucy had little or no "real life" experience to support her opinions. At any rate, she was silenced, but during the rest of the day she felt so much upset, mentally and physically, that her eyes looked more pathetic, her hair more tumbled, and her clothes less trim than ever. Once she crept into the little bedroom which she shared with her sister, and with shaking fingers began to tie a blue ribbon under her simple collar. She stood for a moment, with a guilty flush on her fair cheek, admiring the effect of the decoration, as seen in the small mirror set on the old-fashioned bureau. Then the sharp reminder of her New England conscience that this extra adornment gave her an unfair advantage over her sister caused her reluctantly to remove the bright bit of color and go back to the kitchen to help Miss Pamela get supper.

After the dishes were washed and the two sisters, one with her knitting and the other with the ever unfinished crocheting, were seated by the little table on which was placed their brightly burning lamp, Miss Lucy was suddenly seized with such a fit of trembling that she finally begged her elder sister to let her off from the approaching ordeal. "I'll just go to bed," she pleaded, "and you can tell him I ain't feelin' well, because I truly ain't. Won't you please, sister?"

But Miss Pamela was obdurate. "How's he goin' to make his choice (if he ain't made it already) if you ain't here?" she demanded. "I think he's a plumb fool if he don't know which he likes best by this time, but you can't ever be sure what men will do, and, anyway, it will be the fairest way all round for you to be here too. There ain't anything the matter with you, only nervousness, and you won't have to do any talkin', but you've got to stay." So *that* was settled, and Miss Lucy sighed submissively and resigned

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The Choice of Jabez (Continued)

herself to the inevitable—a process to which she had early become accustomed.

Rat-tat-tat! Miss Lucy started violently, but Miss Pamela opened the door quite as if it were an ordinary occasion. On the threshold stood Jabez Smart, a bachelor of about Miss Pamela's age. He was of light complexion, his hair mingled gray and blond, and his eyes light blue and somewhat prominent. He had a shy and awkward manner, and to the casual observer did not appear particularly attractive or intelligent, but his smile and voice as he returned Miss Pamela's greeting were sufficiently pleasant, and Miss Lucy colored like a girl as she met his eyes. Jabez was a man of few words, and after he was fairly ensconced in a comfortable arm-chair and had exchanged remarks on the weather and the health of those present he lapsed into silence. Miss Pamela did not wait long, but plunged into the breach.

"You've been comin' here a good deal lately, haven't you, Jabez?" she asked.

Jabez looked a trifle surprised at the question, but answered, readily enough: "Why, yes, you may say I've been here considerable since mother died. It was kind of lonesome over to the house, you know."

"Yes," agreed Miss Pamela, "I understand; but what I don't understand and want to find out is which one of us you're comin' to see?"

At this direct attack Jabez was certainly startled, and began moving somewhat uneasily in his chair. "Why, Miss Pamela, ma'am," he stammered, "I didn't—why, I—" and then stopped, hopelessly befogged.

But Miss Pamela was not easily discouraged. "Jabez," she said, sharply, "I want to know what your intentions are, and I want to know 'em now. It stands to reason you can't have been comin' to see two single women like us so regular as you have for near half a year and not meant something, and the sooner we know which it is you want the better. I ain't goin' to be plannin' on it for myself if it ain't me, and I don't want Lucy to be doin' it if it ain't her; so there!"

Poor Miss Lucy had been sitting in helpless and miserable silence till now, but here she interposed feebly: "Oh, sister, haven't you said enough? If Mr. Smart doesn't want to tell—why—"

But Miss Pamela interrupted her: "You keep still, Lucy Parker; I'm runnin' this. If he doesn't want to tell, as you say, why then he can go away and never come again. I don't approve of men that go round tamperin' with folks' affections!"

Jabez, who had turned all the colors of the rainbow during Miss Pamela's tirade, finally found his voice. "Miss Pamela, ma'am," he said, "I will tell you the truth; yes, ma'am, the whole truth." As he spoke he looked helplessly from one sister to the other, and his light eyes seemed more prominent and watery than ever.

"When I first began comin'," he went on desperately, "I hadn't no more idea of a—matrimony, than anything in this world. I was lonesome after mother went, and you was both kind"—here his wavering glance fastened on Miss Lucy for a moment—"about givin' me advice"—here he looked at the elder sister—"and—and—everything, so I kept on comin', but I ain't had more'n one or two thoughts on that—that subject—on my word and honor, durin' the whole time, and they warn't

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The Choice of Jabez (Continued)

settled—truly, ma'am, they warn't settled a mite;" and again he glanced helplessly from one sister to the other. "But," he added, hastily, as Miss Pamela appeared to be making ready to cut in, "I'm willin' to consider of it, ladies, if you'll kindly give me a few days to think it over—say till next Tuesday, now; this is Friday. Will that be all right, ladies?" with a rather poor attempt at a gallant manner, as he retreated toward the door.

"Yes," said Miss Pamela, also rising. "If you think you haven't had time enough yet to decide" (with cutting sarcasm), "you can take till next week Tuesday." And without more ado Jabez left.

During the interim that elapsed between that evening and the following Tuesday the sisters were in a decidedly uncomfortable state. To Miss Lucy Miss Pamela seemed more irritable and exacting than usual, and to Miss Pamela Miss Lucy appeared more exasperatingly absent-minded and backboneless than ever. Miss Pamela was even guilty of veiled (not very closely veiled, either) hints about her sister's garden, and Miss Lucy, for the first time in her life, rebelled against her elder sister's rules regarding the exact sequence to be observed in the art of dish-washing, and then, while Miss Pamela stared aghast, retired precipitately to the bedroom, there to weep unrestrainedly. At church, on Sunday, both sisters kept their eyes on the minister, but both were perfectly conscious that only a few seats away sat a red-faced man, looking extremely uncomfortable, with his light-blue prominent eyes fixed on vacancy.

On Tuesday evening the sisters were seated as usual, one on each side of their small center table, but Miss Lucy scarcely pretended to work, and even Miss Pamela conducted her knitting in a highly perfunctory manner. Jabez arrived at his accustomed hour, was admitted and shown to a seat by Miss Pamela, and then ensued a deathlike silence, broken only by the click of Miss Pamela's knitting needles and one or two tremulous sighs from the younger sister. Finally, however, Jabez gathered himself together and spoke:

"I've been thinkin' the whole thing over, and I'm free to say I can't come to no conclusion. I think you, ma'am," turning to Miss Pamela, "would be a fine housekeeper and keep things up just the way mother used to, and I'd like that terrible well, for they've got run down considerable since she died, though I've done my best—I've surely done my best." At this point Jabez showed some tendency to shed a few tears over the dear departed, but, receiving no encouragement, braced up and went on.

"As I was sayin'," he proceeded, "Miss Pamela would be the best for such things, but Miss Lucy, now, bein' so kind of gentle and womanlike in her ways, she'd be nice to have round too; and so I couldn't decide, and finally, I thinks to myself, what's the use of choosin' between 'em, anyway? Why couldn't they both of 'em come to live at my house, and then we could rent this one—I know the Farnhams would be glad to get it—and as for the marryin' part, why not draw lots? It seems a kind of queer way of doin', I allow, but it'll prevent any bad feelin'—now, won't it?" And he beamed genially upon the sisters.

During the last part of this speech

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The Choice of Jabez (Continued)

(perhaps the longest Jabez had ever made) Miss Pamela's lips had been tightening till they became like a thin line, and when he had finished, she replied, coldly: "I guess you haven't got just the right idea about this, Jabez. For one thing, I ain't willin' to draw lots, it's too much like children; and, anyway, if a man don't want me enough to *choose* me he needn't have me at all. And then, about the house. Lucy and I have talked it all over" (which statement was not strictly true, as Miss Lucy's part in the conversation referred to was purely monosyllabic), "and we decided that whoever got married would give up her share in the house and her part of our money in the bonds that Uncle John invested for us, and let the other have it. Then, if she wanted to, she could get some one to stay with her, like our niece down at Dedham, who'd be glad to come and pay for her keep by helpin' take care of the house and garden. So, you see, that's what we've decided," and Miss Pamela regarded him with her head in the air and a most uncompromising expression.

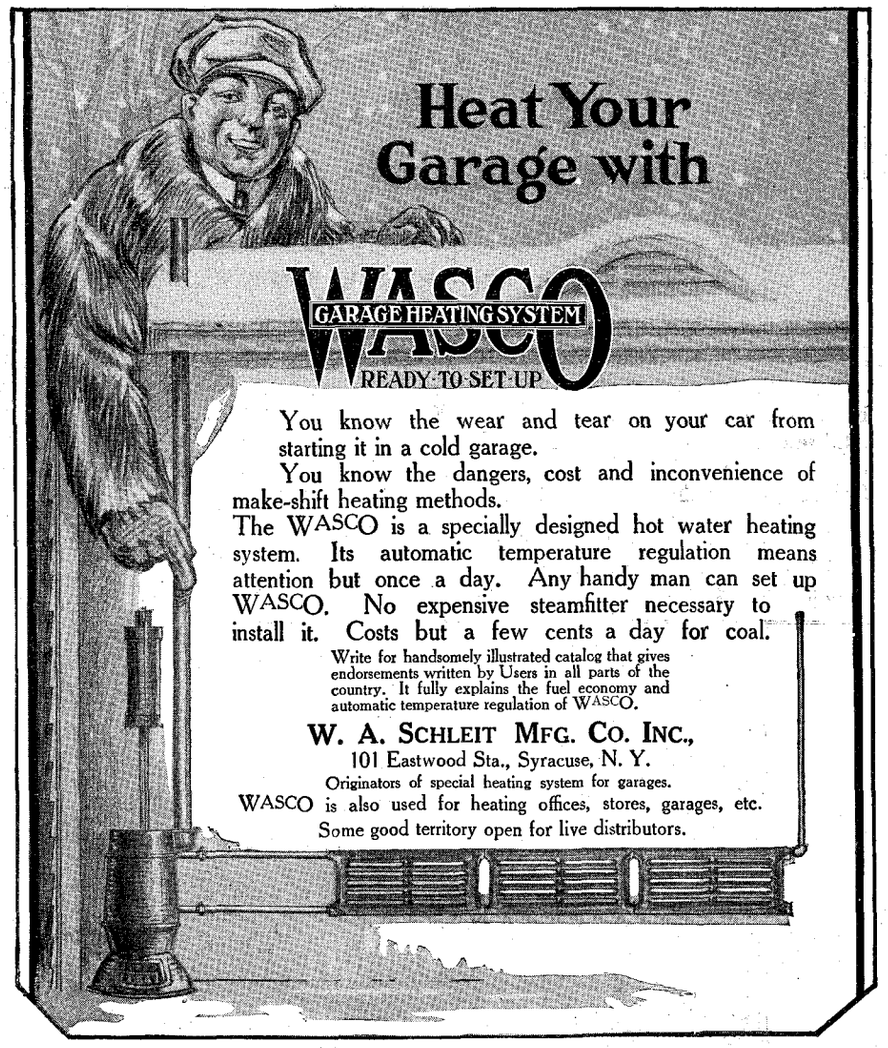
If Miss Pamela's face had changed during Jabez's speech, his certainly became metamorphosed as she spoke. His jaw fell and his expression grew at once vacant and horrified. After a pause he said: "Do you mean to say that the one I marry ain't goin' to get nothin' out of this house, nor her share of the furniture and things, nor her half of the income and rent?" His voice rose almost to a shriek, and he looked at Miss Pamela with a sort of watery glare which was most disconcerting.

Miss Pamela did not hesitate to reply, however. "Why should she?" she asked, sharply. "You've got enough furniture over to your house, haven't you, and I guess if you and your mother could live for fourteen years on your income, besides what you make in gardenin', me or my sister could get along on it too. And I wouldn't think a big, able-bodied man like you would grudge a lonesome single woman a little extra money to make her comfortable" (here Miss Pamela's sarcasm was absolutely withering). "And, anyway," she ended, triumphantly, "it ain't your say-so as to what she gives away before's she's married."

At this point Jabez rose to his feet. A more surprised and crushed-looking individual it would have been hard to find, and Miss Lucy, who had kept her eyes on the floor during most of the interview, now catching a glimpse of his face, half rose from her chair with a little gasp of sympathy, but, meeting her sister's scornful glance, sank back again submissively. Jabez began backing toward the door, fumbling with his hat and stammering: "I guess I'd better be goin'—it's gettin' late, and—and—under the circumstances—I think I'd ruther not—ruther not—" His voice trailed off into nothingness and he vanished, closing the door after him, but an instant later the door opened and a red and perspiring face was thrust in, while a faltering voice said: "I—I beg your pardon, ladies, if I've bothered you any, but—on thinking it over—I guess, after all, I'd ruther not." And the door closed again.

"Well!" exclaimed Miss Pamela as through the window she watched the retreating form of Jabez. "*That's* what I call 'good riddance of bad rubbish!'"

But Miss Lucy slyly dabbed her eyes with one corner of her handkerchief and never said a word.



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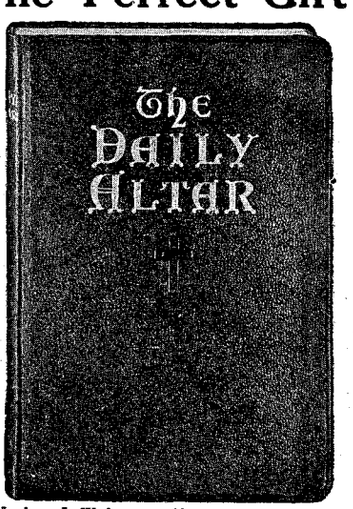

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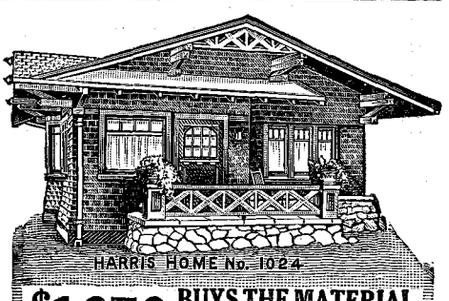

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FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT

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COMMENT ON CURRENT FINANCIAL TOPICS

OCTOBER, 1919

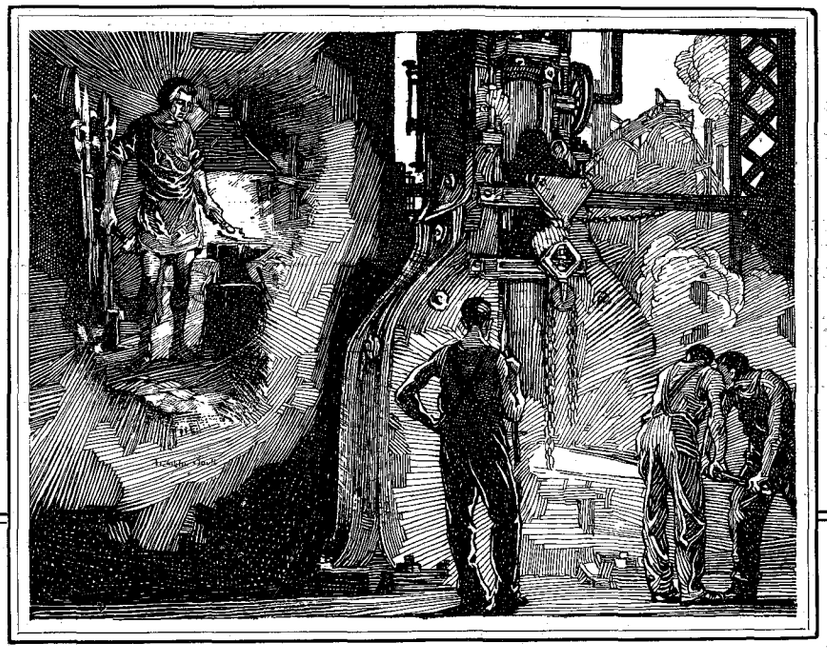
DURING the month of October the average daily business transacted on the New York Stock Exchange was in excess of 1,250,000 shares. During one short Saturday session the sales exceeded 1,000,000 shares, and on no full day did the sales drop below this figure, while there was one 2,000,000-share day. The total sales for the month were over 36,000,000, the largest of any month since one in 1906, and even that month exceeded this October by only about 2,000,000. Truly a remarkable record.

SUCCESS FROM APPLICATION

"Two men in the same line of business may study the same laws and principles, make the same observations, and have about the same experiences, but they will differ greatly in success. This difference in success is due to difference in application. Application is a matter of habit. Habit is a matter of action. Action is a matter of the will. Will developed to the point of action spells work. Work continued spells perseverance, and perseverance *always* brings success. Honest, earnest, enthusiastic work, repeated day after day and month after month, always brings results."—W. M. Taylor in "The Science of Approach."

MONEY

The monetary situation continues to be one of the most important factors, and in its present sensitive form it rises in importance above the general labor disturbances. During one recent week the call money market was very erratic, going to 20



THE bellows, anvil, and sledge were almost the sole mechanical equipment of the early iron worker. His output was limited. To-day, in our great mills, the worker directs the intricate operations of giant machines, making possible the huge and varied production needed by the world.

Manufacturing and Commercial Banking

ONLY through contrast is it possible to realize the advance made in the utilization of nature's resources. Where the early artisan smelted a few pounds of iron ore, today's blast furnace turns out thousands of tons; where the weavers of the Middle Ages wove with infinite patience a few yards of their uneven stuffs, our mills turn out miles of perfect cloth.

In almost every vital industry similar progress has been made, and as production has grown, banking has developed to meet its needs. Modern commercial banking makes possible the free exchange of products between all quarters of the globe. It enables the manufacturer to finance his operations and to conduct them on a larger and more profitable scale.

In assisting industry to achieve its miracles, the modern bank has been a partner. Through its broad commercial banking service, this Company is prepared to render the fullest aid in the continued advancement of industry.

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Financial Department (Continued)

per cent. One day call money renewed at 5 per cent, but before the day was over it had risen to 14 per cent. On another day the renewal figure was 9 per cent and the close 12 per cent, although 4½ per cent, the lowest touched in some time, was reached on that same day. Institutions have been loth to place funds at a long fixed maturity and borrowers have been forced to fill their requirements in other ways. Some corrective measures have been suggested, but they have not as yet met with any success.

CANADIAN LOAN

The Sixth Canadian Loan to "finish the job" is now being offered—$300,000,000 in 5½ per cent bonds—and it is anticipated that it will be largely over-subscribed, although it is not free from income taxes, as was the last one. On account of their tax-exempt feature and their high interest rates, the Canadian war loans have enjoyed higher prices than our own Liberty Loan issues.

GERMANY HARD AT WORK

There is a great deal being written on the subject of whether or not Germany has really lost the war, and there are many reports current which tend to show that ever since the armistice was signed Germany has been reaching out for all she could not gain by force. While the Allies are celebrating and spending large sums on recreation, as well as combating internal labor disturbances, Germany has been expending supreme energy in getting back to industry. Her agents are said to be in all foreign countries offering goods at absurd reductions, and the goods offered are so disguised that they can be sold for neutral make. With the present value of the German mark at one-fifth its normal value, among the larger countries probably the cheapest place to buy goods to-day is in Germany. This country can well accept the lesson that Germany is teaching in increased production in every line of industry, and we must realize that, if we are to hold the position we have won by force of arms, hard productive work is one of the most essential matters for our consideration.

THE STOCK MARKET AND THE COAL-MINERS

The Administration's stand in the present coal-strike emergency has been very pleasing to Wall Street, as evidenced by the strong tone of stock prices. Wall Street soon realized that President Wilson and his Cabinet would use every means possible to keep the coal mines open, and this realization, which Wall Street accepted as a certainty, precluded any severe break in prices. Uncertainty is what hurts stock prices more than anything else.

EXCESS PROFITS TAX AND HIGH PRICES

A member of the Federal Trade Commission says it is clear to him that "one of the chief contributing causes of the high cost of living is the excess profits tax; it is a burden and temptation to business. I think it would be a good thing if this tax could be repealed to-morrow. There never was a worse device invented than the scheme of 'cost plus,' and the excess profits tax is in its essence a cost plus arrangement.

"Under a cost plus arrangement, say, of 10 per cent profit on cost one can increase his profit by one dollar only by wasting nine other dollars and we have that curious and impossible situation of attempting to create wealth by wasting it.

"In the excess profit tax when a con-

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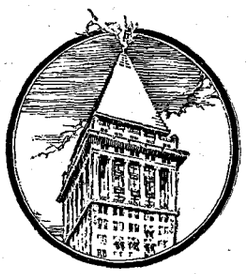
New York Banking



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Financial Department (Continued)

cern has reached beyond what is considered to be its normal profitableness the surplus is partially taken from it by increasing percentages. What follows? Waste and extravagance; or an effort to make as much profit with the excess profit tax in operation as though it were not in operation, and that is done by charging excess profit tax to cost. It means the collection from all the people, when the 60 per cent excess profit tax rate has been reached, of a dollar, unnecessarily, in order that 40 per cent may be added to divisible profit.

"And the excess profit tax or any other tax is not paid by the taxpayer. It is passed on in the price of the product to the purchaser of the product, it grows until it reaches the public. And the public, whether represented by a railway president, a skilled mechanic, a farmer, a merchant, a common laborer, or a financier, having had the composite tax bill of all his predecessors passed to him, raises the price of his own labor, whether that labor be stored-up labor in the form of capital, labor of the hands, or labor of the mind, to meet the new cost of living. So, the distressing process having made a complete circle, it starts again the endless spiral upward.

"Is it not true that the excess profits tax boosts costs, raises prices, halts production, breeds waste, extravagance, and inefficient business methods, and raises the cost of living?

"Business is suffering under a very real hardship. It is this: Laws made to apply to business are of necessity inflexible, while business changes day by day. What is good for one industry is bad for another. So it is that we have a body of anti-trust laws drawn to meet certain known business sins, but in the very nature of their drawing so inflexible as to work hardship. There is agitation for repeal of the anti-trust laws. I am certain that public sentiment will not consider this, and I am just as certain that it would not be wise if it were possible to be done.

"Take your own cases. The law says that you may not allot territory and divide customers. That is a just law as applied to many great industries, but in your case it results in a most wasteful duplication of effort and equipment—a loss of profit and an increase of expense to the public. It is not uncommon to see in a single city block five, six, or seven delivery wagons of as many ice companies, and the public and the ice industry share the expense and the economic loss of that duplication of effort. If that duplication could be cut out or substantially reduced, and, as a result, the public secured its share of the saving, both your industry and the public would be benefited.

"A bill which was introduced in Congress at the last session and reintroduced in the present session has appealed to me as offering a reasonable solution. The author of the bill is Mr. Steele, of Pennsylvania, a lawyer and a business man. He proposes in his bill that any concern about to embark in any course of conduct may come voluntarily to the Government and set out clearly just what it intends to do. This expression of intention is to be received and the business concern given an acknowledgment of the receipt of its declaration. It may then go back and carry on business in accordance with the expressed intention, and until some citizen shall come forward to complain either that

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Financial Department (Continued)

the public interest or business institutions are being definitely injured by that course of conduct the license granted shall be a complete defense in any court of law or before any Government agency against any charges of breach of law.

"It provides further that, if such charge is made, full and complete hearing shall be had, and if it shall be found that the course of conduct is against public interest, then the indulgence or license may be withdrawn, and thereafter the business concern shall be amenable to the anti-trust laws.

"I believe that some such arrangement as that would bring to American business that flexibility and understanding of individual cases which would permit it to expand and continue the giant strides its boundless energy indicates it shall take."

THE RAILWAYS

There is very little question in any one's mind regarding the disastrous result which would come in turning back the railways to their present owners on January 1 unless the most effective legislation can be put into operation assuring the safe financial progress of the roads for a period of years to come, and it is difficult to believe that such legislation could be perfected in so short a time. However, industry cannot live unless the railway situation is righted.

The steel strike has been defeated and it is believed that the coal strike will be.

Industry and prosperity should have clear sailing ahead if the situation is met with firm resolve.

THE TRICKS OF ORATORS

(From the San Francisco "Argonaut")

Great orators have not scrupled to use the arts of the actor to produce their effects. Lord Brougham, while protesting the rejection of the Reform Bill by the House of Lords, cried out: "I implore you upon my knees!" kneeling before them on the "woolsack" upon which the Lord Chancellor sits when presiding in the House of Lords.

Sheridan, having finished his famous speech in the trial of Warren Hastings, sank back apparently fainting in the arms of his friends.

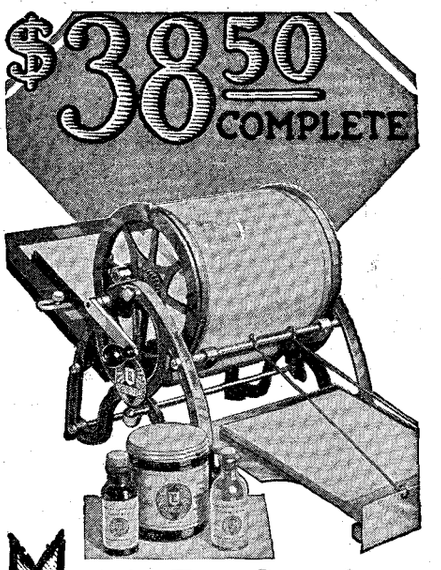
Edmund Burke at the end of a speech upon the atrocities which might be expected from the French in case of an invasion drew forth an enormous two-edged dagger, and exclaiming, "This is the weapon which will be pointed at your throats and mine!" dashed it on the floor with a tragic gesture.

Shortly afterward Lord Cairne, speaking against Burke (who was suspected of having amassed his wealth dishonestly), exclaimed: "And this is the weapon which is used with fatal effect against you and me!" dragging out with Burke's gesture a £5 note. As every one looked to see him dash it on the floor he quietly folded it and put it in his pocket.

One of the most noted criminal lawyers of this country while pleading the cause of his client was invariably so overcome by his innocence and wrongs that his voice would fall, his utterance would become choked, and he would sob so that he would be obliged to sit to recover himself.

"I should think," said a judge to him one day, "that the jury would understand your little drama by this time."

"Ah, your honor forgets," said the lawyer, his eyes twinkling, "that there is always a new jury before whom I play."



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BY THE WAY

This contribution to the tales of absent-minded people appears in a Western paper: "A farmer, noted for his absent-mindedness, went to the market town and transacted his business. He started on his way home, however, with the unpleasant conviction that he had forgotten something, but what it was he could not recall. As he neared home the conviction strengthened, and three times he stopped his horse and went carefully through his pocketbook in a vain endeavor to discover what he had forgotten. In due course he reached home and was met by his daughter, who looked at him in surprise and then exclaimed: 'Why, father, where have you left mother?'"

Paderewski was hissed the other night in a New York City theater. That is, an impersonator of Paderewski was hissed; he was giving an imitation of the famous pianist's mannerisms when a man in the audience stood up and shouted, "Don't applaud that man—he is against the Jews!" An uproar followed, with hisses and applause intermingled. The alleged pogroms in Poland since it has been under Paderewski's leadership no doubt were behind the interruption.

An Arizona subscriber quotes an item about Kansas weather printed in this column September 10 and says: "On June 20 of this year, when the air temperature in this place (the town of Mayer) was 112.5 degrees in the shade, I buried a thermometer in the sand in a spot fully exposed to the rays of the sun, with the result that the mercury climbed to 137.2 degrees. A tin dish full of water set at the same spot reached 135 degrees in two hours. The altitude of Mayer is about 4,400 feet, and it certainly gets as warm on the Great Plains as here. Further, I have seen eggs cooked on a concrete sidewalk by the heat of the sun as far north as Minneapolis."

"You request information," a subscriber writes, "regarding the name of Lake Chargogagogmanchaugagoochaubunagungamaug. Sargent's 'Handbook of New England,' 1917, tells the story. It says: 'The name, usually abbreviated to the last six syllables that on the map it may not extend across the whole of New England and get lost in the ocean, means, "You fish on your side, I fish on my side, nobody shall fish in the middle." The region about here was much revered by the Nipmuck Indians, who believed it to be the home of the Great Spirit.'"

Sweetser's "New England," it may be added, says: "This great, island-studded pond enjoys two names—Chabonakongomon and Chargoggagoggmanchoggagogg."

A writer in the Detroit "Journal," who says he "used to be admiral of the ferry-boat which ran around this lake," spells the name with 46 letters, thus: Chargoggagoggmanchauggagoggcharbunnagungemaugh.

"It was easy from the first to spot the winner in this war. That's why the Allies never lost confidence." The speaker was Representative Carl E. Mapes, of Michigan. He went on: "Yes, it was as easy to spot the winner as it was in the terrific African desert go-as-you-please between the leopard and the stout old gentleman. Two natives watched this desert go-as-you-please with interesting smiles. 'Can you spot the winner?' said the first native.

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